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## **State of New Hampshire**

### **2005 State Plan Draft**

As required by Public Law 107-252,  
Help America Vote Act 2002, Section 253 (b)

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## **Introduction by the Secretary of State (State Administrator of Elections)**

I am pleased to offer the 2005 update of the New Hampshire State Plan for implementing the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). This State Plan, developed in conjunction with the State Plan Committee, establishes a framework for achieving compliance with HAVA. The committee and several task forces are comprised of a cross-section of New Hampshire election officials from town, city, and State government, individuals with disabilities and other interested citizens.

This new Federal law requires each state to develop a long-range plan for implementing the Act. The State Plan is organized as specified in HAVA, Section 254. It provides a description of current election procedures used in New Hampshire and outlines how New Hampshire will meet the new requirements mandated by HAVA. We will continue to update and refine the State Plan as necessary over time, to reflect election law changes and plans for the future.

New Hampshire has long maintained a high level of participation in elections. Voter participation is closely associated with confidence in the process. In the fall of 2003, the UNH Survey Center located in Durham found that 85% percent of voters in New Hampshire are confident in the accuracy of elections. The voters in New Hampshire clearly want and deserve a transparent system, one with steps that can be separated, examined objectively, verified and understood by the general public.

Our election procedures rely in large part on local election officials and their knowledge of their citizens and communities. As our State has grown, increasing demands have been placed on local election officials to serve as a resource for voters with disabilities and as the primary defenders against voting fraud.

HAVA will help fund a statewide electronic voter registration database and voting systems that will enable voters with disabilities to vote privately and independently. Educational and administrative support will be provided by the State. HAVA requires some alterations to current election processes and systems, but with the appropriate Federal financial support which should cover upgrades to satisfy certification requirements, the State of New Hampshire will bring local election officials the necessary training and equipment.

Local election officials have played an integral role in the development of New Hampshire's State Plan. Implementation of HAVA will be a collaborative effort between the State and the towns and cities of New Hampshire. I would like to thank the volunteers who serve on the State Plan Committee and all the related committees, who have donated many hours to help ensure the successful implementation of HAVA.

William M. Gardner  
Secretary of State

## **Background**

In New Hampshire, local election officials are responsible for conducting the voting process in their communities for all Federal, State and local elections. Town and city clerks receive and process voter registration applications. Elected supervisors of the checklist also receive and process applications for voter registration and are responsible for approving all additions, changes, and deletions to the voter checklist. Moderators, with the help of town, city and ward clerks, selectmen, supervisors of the checklist and other appointed election officers, are responsible for overseeing the conduct of voting. Town and city budgets substantially fund elections in New Hampshire.

In Federal and State elections, the Secretary of State is responsible for the following:

- (a) designing, printing and distributing ballots,
- (b) tallying and certifying the vote, and
- (c) conducting recounts as needed.

This plan will describe the additional responsibilities imposed by HAVA.

New Hampshire has ten local jurisdictions which are subject to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which requires pre-clearance for any changes in the electoral process. The State is working diligently to resolve all outstanding issues with the U. S. Department of Justice with the goal of a bail-out concerning all requirements.

New Hampshire's voting age population reported in the 2000 Federal census was 911,000<sup>1</sup>. There were 855,861 registered voters at the time of the General Election in November, 2004.

A qualified individual may register to vote at the town or city clerk's office, with the supervisors of the checklist in each voting precinct at their regular meetings<sup>2</sup>, or at the polling place on election day. Qualified individuals may register to vote in person. Qualified individuals may register by mail if they:

- [a] are temporarily residing in another location and do not intend to be present in the city or town in which they are eligible to vote on election day,
- [b] have a disability that prevents registering in person,
- [c] are absent due to military service, or
- [d] are prevented from registering in person due to a religious belief.

Eligible voters may walk into the polls on election day, register, and vote on the same day. This election day registration system is only available in four other states. <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Election Commission, Voter Registration and Turnout 2000, printout dated April 29, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> The role of supervisor of the checklist is filled by "registrars" in certain cities, subject to their charters.

<sup>3</sup> Minnesota, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Idaho have election day registration procedures similar to New Hampshire's. Other similar states include North Dakota, which has no voter registration requirement, and Maine, which offers election day registration, but does not require it at the polling place.

If a voter's registration application is incomplete, the town or city clerk or the supervisors of the checklist notify the voter and provide the voter an opportunity to properly complete the application.

New Hampshire has 309 polling places, 13 cities, 221 towns, 2 unincorporated places organized for voting purposes, and 3 unincorporated places with persons that vote in a designated town.

In the 2000 presidential election, voter turnout was 62.5% of the voting age population, compared with a national average of 51.3% - the sixth highest state turnout in the nation.

In the 2004 Federal and State elections, 170 polling places utilized precinct-count optical scanning machines certified by the New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission to count ballots, and 140 polling places hand counted their ballots. Towns and cities choose from among approved optical scanning devices and are responsible for purchasing and maintaining them. Currently, there are no polling places utilizing direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems without a paper trail, pursuant to a New Hampshire law adopted in 1994. A significant component of HAVA is to replace punch card voting systems. New Hampshire eliminated punch card machines when the Ballot Law Commission decertified them in 1986.

Voting absentee by mail is an alternative voting method available to New Hampshire voters who are unable to be present to vote at their assigned polling place. Any qualified voter in New Hampshire may apply to receive an absentee ballot by mail if he/she will be absent from their town or city on election day, is disabled and unable to vote in person, or if religious observance prevents the voter from being in public on election day. A new absentee ballot application must be completed for each election. Absentee ballots are available from town or city clerks prior to an election. Voters must request the absentee ballot application from the clerk or submit a request in writing, which must include the voter's name, voting address, mailing address and signature. Clerks may accept completed absentee ballots submitted in person by the voter until 5 p.m. the day before an election or until 5 p.m. on election day if received through the mail.

Individuals seeking to cast ballots are subject to challenge by another voter. An individual so challenged, voting in person, will be allowed to vote provided he/she signs a challenged voter affidavit attesting to his/her identity and qualifications as a voter. The ballot of an absentee voter who is challenged will be cast and counted if the appropriate election official determines the challenge is not well grounded. Otherwise, the ballot is preserved with other ballots, but not counted.

In recent years, significant improvements have been made in polling place accessibility for persons with disabilities. Every polling place in New Hampshire has been inspected for compliance with federal and state laws on accessibility. Inspections were conducted by the New Hampshire Department of Justice, the New Hampshire Department of State, the New Hampshire Governor's Commission on Disability and several non-governmental advocacy agencies for persons with disabilities. All inspections were conducted by personnel who had

received training provided by the Governor's Commission on Disability and, who utilized the same inspection tool which was developed by the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force of the New Hampshire HAVA State Plan Committee. Deficiencies were noted and reported back to local election officials with a request that the noted deficiencies be corrected immediately or, that a plan to correct the deficiencies be developed and reported to the Department of Justice.

There is still much work to do to ensure all persons are afforded an equal opportunity to vote privately and independently, however, during and following the general election in November 2004, only one complaint regarding the accessibility of a polling place was received by all of the governmental and non-governmental agencies who monitor accessibility and receive such complaints. A subsequent inspection of the polling place that was the subject of the complaint revealed that the polling place did meet accessibility standards.

## **Section 1: Use of Requirements Payments to Satisfy Title III**

**Sec 254. (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(1) How the State will use the requirements payment to meet the requirements of Title III (equipment and administration), and, if applicable under Section 251 (a)(2), to carry out other activities to improve the administration of elections.**

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), public law 107-252, establishes minimum election administration standards for votes cast in Federal elections. HAVA provides election reform across the nation with an objective of ensuring that the right to vote has an equal meaning throughout each State. It specifically requires the State of New Hampshire to:

- Provide at least one voting system in each polling place in the State to enable most voters with disabilities to vote privately and independently;
- Create a new uniform centralized statewide database of registered voters that shall be the source for the official checklist for each town and city;
- Assist towns and cities in ensuring their polling places are accessible for people with disabilities and the elderly;
- Certify new and existing voting systems according to recognized standards;
- Ensure each qualified individual has an equal right to register and vote through statewide uniform election procedures and standards;
- Provide voter and election official education; and,
- Maintain a statewide complaint system for the uniform, nondiscriminatory investigation and resolution of complaints.

New Hampshire's election law has long established a uniform procedure for registering to vote and casting votes. The Secretary of State is designated as the chief election officer for the State. The Secretary of State publishes an election procedures manual which provides guidance to local election officials regarding: voter qualification; voting system certification; what constitutes a vote; procedures for military or absentee ballots; tabulating and reporting election results. New Hampshire has adopted election day registration.

Legislation was adopted in 2003 to implement those changes in New Hampshire election law required by HAVA. The Secretary of State and Attorney General have revised the State Election Procedure Manual to reflect these changes to New Hampshire law, to ensure election procedures conform to HAVA, and to make election procedures more clear.

The Federal Government is providing funding to the State of New Hampshire for the implementation of HAVA. A total of \$20 million has been authorized by Congress for fiscal years 2003-2005 for New Hampshire. In order to qualify for funding, the State must meet the requirements of Title III, maintain the same level of expenditures in the areas funded with

HAVA monies as were funded in State fiscal year 2000 and provide five percent matching funds for a portion of the Federal money.

The State has adopted legislation in RSA 5:6-d that establishes a State election fund, in which monies from HAVA have been deposited. The State has already appropriated the required 5% state match against \$12.8 Million of Federal Title II funds. To date, the State has received \$5 million in Title I funds and \$11.6 million in Title II funds. This total of \$16.6 million is \$3.4 million short of the \$20 million authorized for New Hampshire. State and Federal funds in the election fund are restricted to be used for the purposes allowed by HAVA. The State has certified the establishment of the State election fund and the appropriation of state matching funds for the 2004-2005 biennium.

New Hampshire will implement the most comprehensive program of election enhancements possible based on the level of future Federal funding provided. Except for the 5% match required by HAVA, New Hampshire will endeavor to fund the programs set forth in this plan and their future maintenance without seeking additional State funds. This plan calls for limiting the economic effect of HAVA's mandates on New Hampshire's cities and towns, where possible requiring only the shifting of existing resources.

### **Major HAVA Programs:**

HAVA includes the following major programs:

**STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM.** The Secretary of State will establish in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list which he will define, maintain, and administer. The centralized checklist will contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the State. The Secretary of State has worked with local election officials and other departments of the State to define the functional requirements of the statewide registration list and the responsibilities of each participant in the system. The system will allow local election officials to register voters easily and conveniently, will emphasize ease of registration for voters, and will incorporate all practical means of detecting and deterring voter fraud. The State is currently implementing a solution with the help of Covansys Corporation. See \_\_\_\_\_ for the RFP.

**ACCESSIBILITY OF THE BALLOT MARKING PROCESS.** Both HAVA and New Hampshire law requires that the voting process be accessible to persons with disabilities. New Hampshire has engaged in a statewide effort to ensure the accessibility of voter registration, voting systems, voting information, and voting locations. The prime component of the HAVA accessibility program is to provide each polling place in New Hampshire with an electronic voting system or system equipped to enable most persons with disabilities to vote independently and privately. New Hampshire plans to select one or more devices that will produce a printed paper ballot for each voter who uses the system. New Hampshire has issued an RFP to purchase a voting system to comply with this requirement. See \_\_\_\_\_. Implementation of HAVA will not necessarily require towns or cities to



change the manner in which they count ballots, although it could impose a need to upgrade equipment in certain cases. The HAVA accessibility program will also include expansion of voter and election official education and a structured program for ensuring compliance with accessibility requirements.

**ACCESSIBILITY OF THE POLLING PLACE.** The New Hampshire Constitution, as well as State and Federal laws, requires that polling places be accessible for individuals with disabilities. HAVA will provide the State with funds to monitor and ensure that towns and cities maintain accessible polling places. HAVA funds are being used for accessibility equipment for polling places, assessment of compliance, education, and assistance for local governments.

**VOTER AND ELECTION OFFICIAL EDUCATION.** HAVA funds are being used to establish and maintain training programs and tools for use in educating both voters and election officials. The State has prepared and distributed training resources that include an expanded Election Procedure Manual, a help line number for election officials and a voter complaint line and web based resources for voters. Training resources include short video instruction tapes on how to vote, how to conduct the polling place, how to count ballots, and how persons with disabilities can access polling places, as well as informational posters, brochures, and public service announcements.

**ELECTION LAW ENFORCEMENT.** HAVA funds have been used to establish a formal complaint procedure to investigate and resolve allegations that voting rights protected by Title III of HAVA have been violated. Resources have been allocated to the Attorney General's Office for investigatory, prosecutorial, and educational services in support of ensuring compliance with Federal and State election law.

To ensure that HAVA reform is sustained, the State has expanded reporting requirements to gauge performance of the State and local officials and voting equipment. These reports not only provide public access to information on election process performance, but also provide the foundation to determine future modifications required in law, training, or the State election procedures manual.

## **State role in the administration of elections.**

The New Hampshire Secretary of State, several Department of State employees who allocate a portion of their time to elections, and the Attorney General are responsible for administering and supervising State elections conducted by the 236 towns and cities.<sup>4</sup> The local election officials and their respective local governments have the majority of legal and fiscal responsibility for elections. Collaboration between the local officials and the Secretary of State is essential to the conduct of successful elections. In addition to fulfilling Federal election

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<sup>4</sup> This number reflects two unincorporated places in New Hampshire which are organized only for the purpose of voting.

responsibilities, the State's elections community works cooperatively to serve State government and, ultimately, the voters.

New Hampshire law assigns responsibility for establishing polling places, registering voters, and conducting balloting in local, State, and Federal elections to the towns and cities. Local government bears the expenses of personnel, equipment, and polling places. The Secretary of State is the chief election officer for the State. The Department of State, with cooperation from local government, manages the filing of State and Federal candidates and preparation of ballots for State and Federal elections. It also tallies the results of voting for State and Federal elections. The Secretary of State publishes an election manual that sets forth guidelines for the election process. The Attorney General is responsible for enforcement of the election laws.

This State Plan is organized as specified in HAVA Section 254. Each section of this document corresponds to a subsection of 254 and addresses a State Plan requirement specified in HAVA. The Plan outlines program milestones to address large-scale system or procedural changes. Additionally, where appropriate, compliance matrices are appended to outline the detailed requirements of HAVA, describe the State's current status in regard to those requirements, and define the actions planned to help the State meet those requirements.

## **Section 301(a), Voting Systems Standards Requirements**

*Deadline for Compliance: January 1, 2006; no waiver permitted.*

In the 2004 Federal and State elections, 140 polling places hand counted their ballots and 170 polling places used precinct-count optical scanning machines to count votes. For local elections, a few towns with optical scanning machines switch to hand counts. In 2004, 35 polling places utilized the Optech IIIP model of scanning machine and 135 polling places used the Accuvote OS ES-2000 model of scanning machine, using firmware version 1.92t – both machine models certified by the New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission. The new accessible voting systems are not expected to change how jurisdictions count most of their ballots.

Cities and towns spend \$400 - \$500 to program an optical scanning machine for each election. In an effort to provide ballots which do not jam or stick in the optical scanning machines, cities and towns using optical scanners purchase heavy paper to print their ballots on, often spending \$0.20 cents or more per printed ballot. The State is studying ways to reduce such expenditures over time.

As required by State law, the accessible voting systems will produce a paper record, possibly by marking a pre-printed ballot, that may be counted by hand or by using an optical scanner.

The State anticipates equipping polling places with at least one voting system accessible to voters with disabilities. To achieve economies of scale and minimize the burden on towns, the State anticipates managing the maintenance of the accessible machines. The State will work with towns and cities to determine the most cost-effective means of programming these machines. In doing so, it must determine whether to centralize programming at the State level, or to provide programming mechanisms to the towns and cities. The programming process may yield efficiencies, such as:

- 1) by producing the lay-out design for printing of paper ballots for the State and the towns and cities; and
- 2) by programming optical scanning equipment for the towns and the cities.

Any such efficiencies may take time to achieve.

### **I. Voting Systems Standards**

#### **A. Voter verification**

The paper ballot allows voters to verify what they have marked by using their eyes to review the completed ballot. Accessible voting systems would allow voters to verify how they voted in different ways, depending on the media used. In all cases, a paper record of a vote will be produced.

#### **B. Ballot correction and replacement ballots**

New Hampshire will continue to use paper ballots. HAVA requires additional voter education focused on how to correct errors made when marking a ballot, for example when to request a replacement ballot. New Hampshire will engage in direct voter education and will provide local election officials with additional voter education resources. Educational materials may include pamphlets, posters, websites and public service announcements.

Optical scanning devices in use in New Hampshire have the capability to detect and report over votes - ballots where the voter has voted for more candidates than allowed. The optical scanners will be set to reject such ballots, affording voters the opportunity to correct over votes.

### **C. Manual audit capacity**

New Hampshire citizens are accustomed to seeing close races resolved by recounts that rely on hand counts. New Hampshire RSA 656:15, 656:41 and 656:43-a require that no voting system or device shall be used unless it reads the voter's choice on a paper ballot.

### **D. Privacy and Independence**

New Hampshire intends to purchase a voting system for each polling place so that most voters with disabilities may cast their vote privately and independently.

### **E. Define what constitutes a legal vote**

New Hampshire's Statutes, as interpreted by the New Hampshire Supreme Court and the New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission, define what constitutes a legal vote in New Hampshire. The Secretary of State summarizes these findings in the Election Procedure Manual and provides examples of how to count ballots with common mis-markings.

## **II. Uniform State Voting Systems Program Milestones**

The State is taking actions to ensure full compliance with HAVA Section 301(a) requirements. **Phase I** of the State voting systems program is in progress:

- 1) Plan voting system compliance
  - Assess procurement options;
  - Establish user group of relevant internal affected participants to discuss next phase of implementation, lessons learned, and guide the voting system program through planning, managing and implementing phases;
  - Create schedules and work plans.
- 2) Manage the implementation effort through a standardized project management framework
  - Develop reporting structures and performance measures to track progress;
  - Track issues and risks to ensure smooth transition to new uniform voting systems.
- 3) Implement compliant voting systems
  - Procure equipment and services pursuant to the State's procurement law;
  - Take delivery on equipment, software and services;

- Ensure proper training and change management for affected participants using new uniform systems.

**Phase II** of the State's voting systems program will be operations and maintenance:

1) Operating & Maintaining new State voting system

- Maintain and improve voting system software
- Maintain technical infrastructure for software
- Continue analysis of how to reduce maintenance and support costs

The matrix in Appendix A outlines the HAVA Section 301(a) requirements, the State's current status with regard to these requirements and actions planned, where applicable.

## **Section 302, Provisional Voting and Voting Information Requirements**

### **Provisional Voting**

HAVA Section 302 addresses the process of provisional voting to ensure that no individual who goes to the polls intending to cast a ballot is turned away without having the opportunity to vote. New Hampshire law allows election day registration. This enables an individual eligible to vote to register at the polls on election day and then vote in that election.

New Hampshire, pursuant to HAVA Section 302 (a), is exempt from the requirement for provisional voting.

The State's laws allow a voter to be challenged. However, the voter will be allowed to vote provided they sign a challenged voter affidavit.

Details on the current status of challenged balloting and actions planned are found in the compliance matrix in Appendix A.

### **Posting of Statutes**

In addition to provisional voting requirements, HAVA Section 302 mandates that states publicly post specific information at the polls on election day. The State currently displays voting information at each polling place. Legislation has been adopted in 2003 that would require that the postings comply with HAVA requirements.

The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Attorney General and representatives of the disabilities community, has complied with HAVA requirements for voting information by preparing posters containing the information required by HAVA and distributing adequate posters to each polling place.

The HAVA requirement that certain laws be posted will be incorporated into training and educational materials have been provided to election officials. The Department of State provides posters in accessible large print format.

Details on the current status of voting information and actions planned are found in the compliance matrix in Appendix A.

### **Extended Hours Voting**

HAVA Section 302 further provides that voters who vote (pursuant to a court or other order), during extended hours after the normal close of a polling place, cast provisional ballots. Under HAVA, these ballots must be kept separate from other ballots.

New Hampshire is otherwise exempt from the requirement that there be a system of provisional voting. Legislation was adopted in 2003 that satisfies the intent and purpose of this HAVA requirement. New Hampshire law now requires that, in the event that a court orders a polling place to remain open during extended hours, ballots shall be marked on the back with the letters

“EH” and segregated in storage. This procedure will afford the opportunity for the ballots cast during extended hours to be retrieved, counted, and deducted from the election results should a court determine that these ballots should not have been cast.

The compliance matrix in Appendix A includes the specific requirements of HAVA Section 302, the current status and actions planned.

## **Section 303, Computerized Statewide Voter Registration List Requirements and Requirements for Voters Who Register by Mail**

*Deadline for Compliance: January 1, 2004; State can submit a certification stating “good cause” that will move the deadline for Section 303(a) compliance to January 1, 2006.*

Official State voter registration records are created and maintained at the local jurisdiction level. Local election officials update and separately maintain voter registration records for their jurisdictions. The Secretary of State does not maintain an aggregate list in database format. After each State and Federal election, local election officials send paper checklists to the Secretary of State’s Division of Records Management and Archives and these are scanned and organized in a read-only database of images. This list of images is accessible to persons who approach the Secretary of State to examine the checklists or obtain copies. Because information is not organized according to database fields, the Secretary of State is unable to perform checks for voter registration duplicates from this file.

The State’s file of checklist images is not the “single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive, computerized statewide voter registration list” required by HAVA. There is no interface with other agencies enabling users to check new registrants’ driver’s license numbers and social security numbers.

In 2003, the absentee voter registration form was redesigned to accommodate information on proof of identity, age, and domicile, as required by HAVA. The 2003 Legislature modified voter registration processes to allow for the verification of identification for first-time voters who register by mail.

### **Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS). Program Milestones**

The Secretary of State’s Statewide Voter Registration System program (hereinafter “SVRS”) will ensure HAVA compliance in both technical and procedural areas of voter registration data management. The Secretary of State, with the assistance of the State Plan Committee and a task force on the SVRS, has awarded a contract to implement a compliant central voter registration system..

The State has taken the following steps:

- Assessed HAVA Section 303 to determine requirements for the SVRS and necessary changes in procedures and regulations/legislation;
- Established a user group of key participants to guide the SVRS program through all phases and milestones;
- Developed a training plan, leveraging expertise from the local election officials. (Note: refer to Section 3: Voter Education, Election Official Education and Training, and Poll Worker Training);
- Researched and assessed SVRS options (utilizing commercial software packages, custom programmed software, synergy of paralleling the vital records system, in-house vs. outsourced data conversion and address standardization);



- Determined options for development of data verification between Secretary of State and Department of Corrections, Division of Vital Records, Department of Safety (DOS), and the Department of Safety's interface with the U.S. Social Security Administration; and
- Estimated the personnel required by the Department of State to maintain the SVRS.

Managing the SVRS effort through a standardized project management framework:

- Create a comprehensive resource plan, schedule, and work plan;
- Develop reporting structures and performance measures to track progress; and
- Monitor issues and risks to ensure smooth rollout of the transition from local records systems to the new SVRS.

Implementing the SVRS:

- Implement necessary changes to procedures and regulations/legislation;
- Select and procure software and services;
- Design, build, test, and deploy the SVRS;
- Develop and deliver appropriate training and support to ensure successful SVRS implementation; and
- Implement data cleaning, normalization and address standardization.

Operating and Maintaining the SVRS:

- Maintain and improve SVRS software;
- Utilize a user group to assist Secretary of State in maintaining and improving voting system software;
- Maintain the communications infrastructure between the SVRS and towns and cities;
- Ensure electronic access as required by Section 303 (a)(1)(A)(v)<sup>5</sup>;
- Adopt legislation as needed to ensure regular and effective removal of names that should not be on the checklists; and
- Continue data cleaning (including purging) and address standardization.

The compliance matrix in Appendix A includes the specific requirements of HAVA Section 303, the current status and actions planned.

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<sup>5</sup> It is anticipated that electronic access to the SVRS will be provided through the computer and Internet connection installed in the town or city clerk's office and ensured by the Vital Records program. The current plan does not provide for the statewide database to be available at each polling place on election day, although cities and towns may elect to achieve such capability independently.

## **Section 2: Monitoring the Distribution of Requirements Payments**

**Sec 254. (a) IN GENERAL -** The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:

**(2) How the State will distribute and monitor the distribution of the requirements payment to units of local government or other entities in the State for carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1), including a description of -**

- (A) the criteria to be used to determine the eligibility of such units or entities for receiving the payment; and**
- (B) the methods to be used by the State to monitor the performance of the units or entities to whom the payment is distributed, consistent with the performance goals and measures adopted under paragraph (8).**

There may be a few circumstances in which the State would pay local governments to carry out some of the responsibilities of HAVA. It is expected that the State will implement HAVA by providing equipment, supplies, and services to the towns and cities. In certain circumstances, however, payments to local governments may be appropriate and necessary. This Section describes generally how they would be carried out.

New Hampshire will fulfill its obligations under Title III using federal and State funds deposited in the State Election Fund. The State will administer contracts and disbursements consistent with the State budget plan described in Subsection 6 of HAVA Section 254 (a).

The process for uploading existing data to the SVRS will include encouraging towns and cities to fulfill their responsibility to supply missing data and may include making a payment to town or city clerks or supervisors of the checklist for keying data maintained on paper records.

## **Section 3: Providing for Education of Voters and Election Officials**

**Sec 254. STATE PLAN (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(3) How the State will provide for programs for voter education, election official education and training, and poll worker training which will assist the State in meeting the requirements of Title III.**

The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Attorney General, will continue to strengthen existing training programs for local election officials. HAVA funds are being used to provide regular regional training programs, to produce and distribute training materials, and to establish other training resources. In preparation for the 2004 first-in-the-nation presidential primary and the 2004 State and Federal election, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General conducted 22 regional training programs throughout the State.

The Secretary of State will continue to use public service announcements in the major media markets in the State as a forum to conduct voter education.

The Secretary of State will continue to incorporate additional training on the Help America Vote Act requirements in the election officer training program. The Secretary of State has included material in the Election Procedure Manual for implementing poll worker training and accessible voting.

The Secretary of State will adopt voter instructions that will inform each voter that if he or she fails to cast a vote for a candidate or issue, the voter will not be otherwise notified of the under vote (when a voter casts votes for fewer than the permitted number of candidates to which he or she is entitled).

In 2004, the Legislature adopted ballot instructions that are understandable by a typical voter with an eighth grade education.

The successful implementation of HAVA, in particular the first use of accessible voting systems, will require comprehensive public education and election official training programs. The proposed educational programs seek to ensure that voters and election officials accept these changes and understand the benefits of the enhancements HAVA brings to voting in New Hampshire.

Currently, training programs in the State are predominantly localized. The Secretary of State distributes an Election Procedure Manual to each town and city. The moderators and town and city clerks are then responsible for how the information is delivered to staff members, poll workers, and the public. Often, knowledge is distributed informally, in meetings and at conferences, rather than in formal training sessions. Turnover of election officials is significant for each biennial election. The Department of State has limited human resources available to support

training missions. The Secretary of State provides extensive one-on-one telephone consultation on election procedures, operating what is in effect an election official help line. The Department of State also maintains a web site providing access to information on registering, voting, polling places, and election laws as well as most public filings related to elections. Training conducted at the State level is usually organized by each distinct area (voter registration, voting systems, accessibility, etc.) Formal training is usually presented in a paper-based, person-to-person format. Training videos are available on the Secretary of State's website. Video topics presently available include: how to register, how to mark a ballot (includes sections on over-voting and under-voting), how to vote absentee, how to obtain assistance in voting, how to file a complaint if one's voting rights are violated, and how to configure a polling place to ensure the accessibility of the polling place and voting process for persons with disabilities.

New Hampshire recognizes that extensive election official and voter education is required leading up to the first use of the SVRS and accessible voting systems. The State intends to monitor the experiences of those States that use new voting systems and adopt the best practices derived from their experience. This State Plan budgets funds for personnel to research the experiences of other jurisdictions and initiate development of a New Hampshire program. Emphasis is placed on a collaborative process that draws from the experience and expertise of local election officials and members of the disabilities community. The training program recognizes the unique character of New Hampshire's election officials and poll workers, as well as voter expectations of transparency of the election process and accountability of election officials, jurisdictions and voting systems.

### **Training and Outreach Program Milestones**

Standardized training and support will help ensure the successful implementation of HAVA.

### **Managing Training and Outreach Program**

The Department of State, with assistance from the Attorney General, will continue to train personnel and develop resources for training and ongoing support of local election officials. HAVA funds are budgeted for the Departments of State and Justice for this purpose. The Secretary of State has and will continue to utilize State or private sector personnel qualified in the areas of adult education to assist in developing and implementing training and support efforts.

### **Planning Training and Outreach Program**

Continue to assess training needs based on HAVA requirements and implementation plan. The assessment will include identifying current election officers and documenting current and desired skill levels for voters and election officials.

Training will be based on research and proven methods. New Hampshire's approach to training and support will emphasize web-based and live one-on-one support designed to answer questions and address complaints when the issues surface on election days. HAVA funds are budgeted to maintain a toll-free phone number and web-based resources for election officials and for voters. New Hampshire plans to staff these help lines with sufficient personnel to satisfy election day demand. The Departments of State and Justice will continue to staff these help lines in anticipation of a large volume of calls as election law changes prompted by HAVA are implemented.

### **Implementing Training and Outreach Program**

Design, build, test, and implement training. The training method will vary, depending on the approach determined in the planning phase. Regardless of whether training is instructor-led, on-line, paper-based, etc., the training must still go through the design and build phases and be subject to testing to ensure its success before it is delivered to trainees.

### **Implement Support and Communication Plan**

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General will deliver various training or training resources on a timely basis.

### **Voter Education Program, to include the following:**

- Improved State web site and other free access systems for voters to obtain voter registration and election information. The web site will include information on or links to local web sites with information on polling place locations, hours, etc.
- Potential delivery of election information through public and commercial television.
- Voter education and awareness efforts in coordination with organizations such as Granite State Independent Living, Disabilities Rights Center, the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, American Association of Retired Persons, Granite State Independent Living, Kids Voting, and National Parent/Student Mock Election.
- Targeted voter education efforts to address the needs of the disabilities community.
- Improved and increased public notices, public service announcements, and posters used in the polling places.

### **Providing information regarding voter registration and absentee ballot procedures**

Pursuant to Section 702 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the Governor of New Hampshire, on July 13, 2004, formally designated the Secretary of State as the single state office which is responsible for providing information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to be used by absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters, including procedures relating to the use of the Federal write-in absentee ballot. This applies to all absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters who wish to register to vote or vote in any jurisdiction in the State. These voters are encouraged to rely on local election officials to complete their voter registration and/or to vote using the absentee voting procedures.

## **Section 4: Adopting Voting System Guidelines and Processes**

**Section 254. (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(4) How the State will adopt voting system guidelines and processes which are consistent with the requirements of Section 301.**

The State currently meets some of the voting system requirements required under HAVA as outlined in the matrix in Section 1 of Appendix A. The State has procedures established for conducting recounts on a statewide level, and conducts a large volume of recounts relative to other states. Recounts effectively serve as a form of white box testing (testing without examining the software).

As the State implements a new voting system including incorporation of accessible machines, it will maintain the current procedure and create new procedures, guidelines and processes as necessary. New processes and guidelines may take the form of internal procedures, regulations, changes to Ballot Law Commission rules or State law.

### **Ballot Law Commission:**

The Ballot Law Commission (BLC) decides whether to approve voting systems. (Refer to RSA 656:41.) In anticipation of such decisions, the Secretary of State conducts the following due diligence on the voting systems

- Vendors' completion of series of questions;
- Tracking of software versions installed in state machines;
- Disclosure of certification/decertification history in other states;
- Tracking of voting system results and anomalies in other states utilizing the assistance of other organizations;
- Review of contract history in other states;
- White box machine testing: running ballots through machine in 4 different orientations, tested against hand counts;
- Review and public disclosure of certification status from certifying organizations such as the National Association of State Election Directors (NASSED) and the Election Assistance Commission (EAC); (While these certifications are not required by state law, they provide useful input.)
- Review of available test lab results, which may not be subject to public disclosure;
- Review and, to the extent legally appropriate, public disclosure of how the State examined software;
- Review of background and credentials of testing laboratories;
- Review of background and credentials of voting system vendors;
- Analysis of compatibility between state law and protocols;
- Input from local election officials on election protocols affected by voting systems.

The BLC may elect to establish lesser approval and testing standards for systems that only mark or print ballots and more rigorous standards for systems that count ballots or provide a central vote tabulation capability.

Before software or hardware used in voting systems can be used in the state, the BLC conducts a hearing and an evaluation. Then it makes a decision on whether to approve the machine using such software or hardware. The BLC is empowered to adopt administrative rules in the area of voting system security.

#### **New procedures - physical security:**

The state has adopted a strategy to achieve physical security of voting systems, involving log books monitoring access to machines, seals for machines, and physical containment of machines in a locked area, and is in the process of implementing these provisions. The BLC may adopt administrative rules in this area to enable the state to enforce these positions.

#### **Confirmation of uniform software identification:**

#### **Trend toward qualification standards and procedures reflecting state-of-the-art security; unmet financial obligations of Congress:**

HAVA requires that the EAC, with assistance from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), adopt Voting Systems Guidelines that are expected to exceed the standards adopted by NASED in 1990 and 2002. Because of the steep learning curve, these new standards may take years to become formally adopted, with testing authorities selected that can fairly and effectively implement them. When this occurs, voting system software, and possibly voting system hardware, may have to be replaced or upgraded. Congress apparently did not budget for this contingency.

#### **Mandatory back-ups**

The State recognizes that perfection of the national voluntary certification process, if such a goal is achievable, is several years away. In the meantime, there is a clear need to maintain and fully support a system that enables and encourages recounts of voter-verified paper ballots.

#### **Penalties**

The State will review and consider imposing penalties for those who would pass off uncertified software or hardware to the state or local election officials as certified.

#### **Legislation to permit use of accessible voting systems**

Legislation may be proposed to amend RSA 656:41 if necessary to revise protocols to permit the use of voting systems designed to allow persons with disabilities to cast votes privately and independently.

#### **Cooperation with independent testing organizations**

The Secretary of State will proactively cooperate with educational institutions and other independent entities to develop, improve and implement testing procedures for voting systems.

The State stands ready to respond to reasonable recommendations to improve its protocols and processes to ensure voter confidence and participation. Establishing new protocols takes significant lead times and should not be implemented hastily if that would place election administration in jeopardy.

**Independent Poll finds strong need for paper ballot**

In the fall of 2003, the UNH Survey Center located in Durham found that a high percentage of voters in New Hampshire are confident in the accuracy of elections. The same survey revealed that were the State to install voting systems without a voter verified paper trail, voter confidence would fall by 20%. The voters in New Hampshire have indicated that they want a transparent system, one with a vote counting mechanism that can be separated, examined objectively, verified and understood by the general public. Achieving goals of accountability, transparency and professionalism requires the ongoing participation of all election officials.



## **Section 5: Establishing an Elections Fund**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(5) How the State will establish a fund described in subsection (b) (Elections Fund) for purposes of administering the State's activities under this part, including information on fund management.**

RSA 5:6-d established the Elections Fund to implement HAVA. This legislation limits use of election fund monies, consistent with the limitations on use of these funds established by HAVA. New Hampshire plans to preserve sufficient monies in the Elections Fund so that , at the time any HAVA program is begun, the balance in the fund following such expenditures shall be at least 20 times the estimated annual cost of maintaining such program.

## **Section 6: Cost of Meeting Title III Requirements**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following: (6)The State's proposed budget for activities under this part, based on the State's best estimates of the costs of such activities and the amount of funds to be made available, including specific information on -**

- (A) the costs of the activities required to be carried out to meet the requirements of title III;**
- (B) the portion of the requirements payment which will be used to carry out activities to meet such requirements; and**
- (C) the portion of the requirements payment which will be used to carry out other activities.**

### **A. Voting Systems for Persons with Disabilities.**

The Secretary of State will utilize HAVA funds to achieve the following:

- Plan and design new voting systems, including upgrading existing systems to interface efficiently with the new systems required by HAVA;
- Purchase, own, maintain and program at least one voting system equipped for accessibility in each of the polling places in the State;
- Ensure voting system programming process is compatible with existing ballot design, printing, and counting;
- Train election officials and voters to utilize the new voting systems;
- Store voting systems;
- Configure ballots and enable users to configure ballots;
- Proof ballots and enable users to proof ballots;
- Test voting systems and enable users to test voting systems;
- Employ management for project implementation;
- Employ ongoing program management.

Subject to complete Federal funding for HAVA and funding flexibility options described herein, this program will be funded at a rate of 42 percent of the State and Federal funds allocated to Title III Requirements.

### **B. Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)**

The Secretary of State will implement a Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) to comply with HAVA Title III.

- Secretary of State shall plan for, acquire, maintain and support SVRS;
- Working with town and city clerks, State election officials, and other participants, the State will define functional requirements, roles and responsibilities of carrying out voter registration data management;

- Plan, purchase and execute installations of communications and security systems that allow the towns and cities to access the SVRS;
- Enable towns and cities to interact with the SVRS to register voters, input voter registration information to the SVRS, delete voter registration information and enable candidate registration for local contests;
- Enable towns and cities to continue to be the point of contact for public access to information on registered voters, the point of purchase for checklists of registered voters in their jurisdictions;
- Enable the State to convert data from towns and cities into central file, clean data and standardize addresses;
- Establish and maintain the SVRS to allow a match of system records with the motor vehicle records maintained by the Department of Safety and other agencies as required by HAVA and state law;
- Prompt local election officials to complete tasks assigned by law to local elections officials, and will be used by the Attorney General to ensure compliance with those laws;
- Implement training program for election officials and voters in order to communicate HAVA procedural, technological, and legal changes and minimize risks to voting process;
- Enable data entry by city and town clerks into module which permits the State, towns and cities to monitor the degree of their success in fulfilling HAVA requirements – to be used by the Attorney General to ensure compliance with HAVA;
- Employ management for project implementation;
- Employ ongoing program management.

Subject to complete Federal funding of HAVA and funding flexibility options described herein, the SVRS project will be funded at a rate of 49 percent of the State and Federal funds allocated to Title III Requirements.

### **C. Voter, Election Official and Poll Worker Training**

Voter, election official and poll worker training is already a responsibility, and included in the maintenance of effort for the Secretary of State. Implementation of HAVA will require significant enhancement of the training effort. The existing training program will be augmented with a statewide voter education program as described elsewhere in the Plan. Subject to complete Federal funding of HAVA and funding flexibility options described herein, training for voters, election official, and poll workers will be funded at a rate of 2 percent of the State and Federal funds allocated to Title III Requirements. Funding for such training is also included under Section 301 (Voting Systems) and SVRS above.

### **D. HAVA Program Administration Costs**

To fulfill the requirements of Title III, the Secretary of State will have to provide for the coordination, planning, operation and reporting on these programs. Subject to complete Federal funding of HAVA and funding flexibility options described herein, the Secretary of State will use funds to administer the implementation of HAVA above the current maintenance effort for Federal elections at a rate of 1 percent of the State and Federal funds allocated to Title III Requirements.

Funding for such program management is also included under funding categories Section 301 (Voting Systems) and Section 303 (Statewide Database) above.

### **E. Administrative Complaint Procedures**

The Attorney General has implemented a statewide administrative complaint procedure that complies with HAVA Title IV. Working with the town and city clerks, moderators, State election officials, and the Secretary of State, the Attorney General has defined functional requirements, roles and responsibilities of complaint procedures as defined in Section 9 of the State Plan. Subject to complete Federal funding of HAVA and funding flexibility options described herein, the Administrative Complaint Procedures will be funded at a rate of 6 percent of the State and Federal funds allocated to Title III Requirements.

### **F. Physical Accessibility of Polling Places**

HAVA Section 261 provides for use of monies to improve physical accessibility to polling places. The State management of funds to be distributed by the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services is being established. Subject to this Plan complying with Federal regulations yet to be published, New Hampshire may use Fiscal Year 2003 physical accessibility funds to provide improved illumination and vision aids for polling booths. New Hampshire is also planning to provide assistance to towns and cities whose polling places require modification to be fully accessible in the form of either direct equipment and services or grants based on need. Physical accessibility funds managed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will be managed by the State in compliance with HHS regulations, which are yet to be published. New Hampshire plans to spend 100% of those funds on equipment or services.

Most of the money New Hampshire will spend on this program will derive from a portion of HAVA spending which is allocated to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in a grant program to make polling place facilities accessible to voters with disabilities. There is no state match requirement. In addition to the latter funds, New Hampshire expects to utilize up to \$20,000 initially from the Section 101 payments for this purpose.

HAVA appropriations, to date, are significantly less than the amounts authorized. The following table outlines the assumptions regarding Federal funding that the State used in creating its budget for HAVA activities.

**Table 6.1: Federal Funding Assumptions for New Hampshire**

<b>Federal Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Total Federal Funds</b>	<b>New Hampshire Share</b>	<b>5% State Match Requirement***</b>	<b>Federal Funding Yet?</b>
<b>Early payments</b>	<b>\$650,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Yes*</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>833,000,000</b>	<b>4,165,000</b>	<b>219,212</b>	<b>Yes*</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>1,500,000,000</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>394,740</b>	<b>Yes*</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>667,000,000</b>	<b>3,335,000</b>	<b>175,528</b>	<b>No**</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,650,000,000</b>	<b>\$20,000,000</b>	<b>\$789,480</b>	<b>See note****</b>

\* Federal money has been appropriated.

\*\* Federal money has been authorized but not appropriated by Congress.

\*\*\*5% State Match Requirement is calculated as 5% of the total of the State Match portion plus the Federal requirements payment portion of cost. To determine the 5% State Match based on Federal requirements payment amount, use .052632 as the multiplier (i.e.,  $5/95 \sim 0.052632$ ).

\*\*\*\* Federal funds total of \$3.65 billion represents what has been authorized to be distributed to the states –part of the total \$3.86 billion.

Based on these funding levels, the State HAVA budget is representative of the activities necessary to implement and conduct operations and maintenance through calendar year 2005 for the HAVA Title III requirements and “other” activities. The budget will be revised in future State plans based on the most current information available regarding Federal funding. If it is necessary to revise the percentage allocations, priority will be given to equipping each polling place with an accessible voting system and establishing the Statewide Database.

The duration for the State’s budget is based on HAVA deadlines and funding. The State is concerned, however, that beyond the three years of Federal funding, the ongoing costs of operating and maintaining the new voting system and Statewide Database will be considerably higher than the State’s maintenance of effort level (see Section 7 of the State Plan). New Hampshire plans to retain in the election fund sufficient funds so that the interest earned on those funds, over time, fund annual maintenance costs for all new programs implemented to comply

with HAVA. HAVA was presented as a funded Federal program, not an unfunded mandate. It is New Hampshire's plan to endeavor to avoid seeking State tax dollars to support federally mandated programs, except for the 5% matching funds.

The State's proposed budget for activities to meet HAVA requirements is provided in Table 6.2. These numbers will ultimately be determined with the Legislature. Legislation adopted in 2003 appropriated the necessary State monies in the election fund for the purposes of implementing HAVA. The State's portion of HAVA funding is estimated based on the funding assumptions outlined in Table 6.1. However, given the extended time frame anticipated for such expenditures, the State may decide to transfer funds between the accounts below:

**Table 6.2: New Hampshire's budget for HAVA Activities (in thousands)**

HAVA Requirements	Total Cost	Total Federal Funds	HAVA 101	HAVA 252, 257 Requirements	HAVA 261	State 5% match	Implementation	Operations & Maintenance
<b>Title III Requirements</b>								
A) 301 Voting system requirements	9,292	8,970	2,850	6,120	0	322	1/2003 to 12/2005	12/2005 indefinitely
B) 303 Computerized state-wide voter registration list requirements & absentee registrations	9,685	9,290	1,790	7,500	0	395	1/2003 to 12/2005	12/2005 indefinitely
C) 254(3) Voter education, election official and poll worker training to meet Title III requirements	304	290	30	260	0	14	10/2003 to 12/2006	12/2006 indefinitely
D) Title III Program Management	241	230	30	200	0	11	1/2003 to 12/2006	12/2006 indefinitely
E) 402 State-based administrative complaint procedures to remedy grievances	1,248	1,200	280	920	0	48	1/2003 to 10/2003	10/2003 indefinitely
Other Election-related Activities								
F) State Plan, Section 6: Physical access to polling places by disabled voters	320	320	20	0	300	0	1/2003 to 10/2003	11/2003 indefinitely
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>21,089</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>789</b>		

Note: The State's portion of HAVA funding is estimated based on the funding assumptions outlined in Table 6.1. The Source for the State's portion of these fund is the Congressional Research Service *Funds allocation to States Based on P.L. 107-252, the Help America vote Act of 2002*

## Section 7: Maintaining State Elections Expenditures

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(7) How the State, in using the requirements payment, will maintain the expenditures of the State for activities funded by the payment at a level that is not less than the level of such expenditures maintained by the State for the fiscal year ending prior to November 2000.**

In State Fiscal Year 2000, New Hampshire conducted one statewide election, the presidential primary. This is a once-every-four-years event; therefore to maintain this effort, the State will expend this level of funding only during each year when a presidential primary is held. New Hampshire conducts a statewide primary and general election which includes Federal offices every two years. During those years New Hampshire anticipates spending more than the amount set forth below to maintain its efforts relative to activities funded by HAVA.

Consistent with HAVA Section 254(a)(7), in using any requirements payment, New Hampshire will maintain expenditures of the State for activities funded by the payment at a level equal to or greater than the level of such expenditures in State FY 2000. In State fiscal year 2000, New Hampshire expended \$275,541 for activities that will be, or could be, funded with requirements payments.

• Statewide Voter Registration Database .....	\$-0-
• Accessibility of the balloting process .....	-0-
• Accessibility of the polling place .....	-0-
• Election official education .....	2,200
• Ballots, forms, postage, envelopes, telephone, printing .....	167,126
• Temporary personnel, benefits and travel .....	63,515
• Full-time personnel, benefits .....	30,000
• Election law enforcement .....	12, 700
TOTAL .....	\$275,541

New Hampshire will expend no less than \$275,541 in State funds to maintain the State's fiscal year 2000 level of effort during comparable fiscal year periods in each year in which a presidential primary is held.



## **Section 8: Adopting Performance Goals and Measures**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(8) How the State will adopt performance goals and measures that will be used by the State to determine its success and the success of units of local government in the State in carrying out the plan, including timetables for meeting each of the elements of the plan, descriptions of the criteria the State will use to measure performance and the process used to develop such criteria, and a description of which official is to be held responsible for ensuring that each performance goal is met.**

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General, in collaboration with local election officials, has established performance goals and will institute a process to measure progress toward the achievement of these goals. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General will develop and monitor a uniform performance evaluation process. The process will include self-monitoring by the cities and towns. The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the cities and towns will create a report that will include specific data to disclose each jurisdiction's degree of success with HAVA compliance. The Attorney General will also use these reports to help ensure compliance with State and Federal election laws.

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General and local election officials, as designated by State law, are responsible for ensuring the success in meeting each performance goal and objective. The Moderator, Selectmen, Supervisors of the Checklist and the Town Clerk or the equivalent officials in the cities also have a substantial responsibility for meeting performance goals and objectives. Towns and cities will monitor performance measures and will report to the State on a periodic basis. The performance goals and measurement guidelines will be included in the State's Election Procedure Manual. The process will provide local election officials with measurable goals.

The report will be completed for each election and will be filed with the Secretary of State within a certain number of days after each federal election cycle. The Secretary of State will compile the data in the reports and create a statewide report on election law compliance and the success of implementation of HAVA. The report will include an indication of whether each town or city met the performance goals and objectives.

The Secretary of State has worked with the local election officials and representatives of other affected groups to establish mission, vision, goals, objectives and measurements for HAVA implementation. The HAVA State Plan Committee and four task forces listed below have held a total of twenty-seven (27) meetings and a trade fair displaying accessible voting systems:

- Statewide Centralized Voter Registration Database Task Force
- Disabilities Access and Voting System Task Force
- Election Officials Education Task Force

- Voter Education Task Force

Summarized results, supplemented by the Secretary of State, are set forth in the table below.

### **Performance Goal 1: Voting Accessibility**

Improving voting accessibility, as required by HAVA, which shall include accessibility for individuals with disabilities as determined in Title III, Section 301 of HAVA, will be accomplished by the Secretary of State and town and city election officials in two steps:

- 1) Development by the Secretary of State of a Request for Proposals (RFP) to provide accessible voting systems, and
- 2) Distribution and implementation of machines. The measure of success for both elements is the successful acquisition, deployment, and use by voters of accessible voting systems by the 2006 Federal election.

Performance measure 1.a	Compliance of cities and towns using accessible voting systems in the 2006 Federal elections
Timetable	January 1, 2003 to Federal Election, 2006
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	All 309 New Hampshire polling places will require accessible voting systems in the 2006 Federal elections. Success of meeting the performance goal will be based upon the number of polling places using accessible voting systems in the 2006 Federal elections.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	Attorney General; Secretary of State.

## Performance Goal 2: Centralized Statewide Voter Registration System (“SVRS”)

The State will have a centralized statewide voter registration system (“SVRS”) operational by January 1, 2006. The Statewide Database will provide towns and cities with a convenient and efficient means to maintain records on registered voters, conduct purges, and produce election day checklists while providing voters with a uniform and user-friendly voter registration process and deterring voter fraud by detecting duplicates and information inconsistent with motor vehicle records.

Performance measure 2.	The number of registered voters towns and cities that are included in the Statewide Voter Registration System divided by the statewide total number of registered voters.
Timetable	January 1, 2003 to the 2006 Federal Election
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	Participation is measured on the scale of interaction by towns and cities. A town or city that does not participate causes a lower performance score. Higher degrees of participation result in higher scores on performance. Success of the SVRS will be dependent upon the successful capture, migration and standardization of voter registration information into the central voter registration database as a percentage of the total number of registered voters statewide.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Statewide Voter Registration Database Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	The Secretary of State is responsible for implementing the SVRS and coordinating the efforts of all town, city and ward election officials to meet this performance measure.

## Performance Goal 3: Statewide Administrative Complaint Procedure

The Department of Justice has begun to implement a statewide administrative complaint procedure. Working with the moderators, town and city clerks, State election officials, and the Secretary of State, the Department of Justice has defined functional requirements, roles and responsibilities of the participants. The measurement of success of the statewide administrative complaint procedure will be the ease of access to the process and the timeliness of complaint resolution.

Performance measure 3.a	<p>With respect to the voter registration of each town or city, the following information will be collected to subjectively measure performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of complaints resolved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Number of complaints resolved in 30 days or less</li> <li>○ Number complaints resolved in 60 days</li> <li>○ Number of complaints resolved in 90 days</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Number of complaints unresolved</li> <li>• Description of reason complaint was left unresolved</li> </ul>
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Timetable	December 31, 2003 and biennially thereafter
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	The Attorney General will review the total number of complaints received and resolved. Success of the program may be determined by percentage of resolution of all complaints. A formal complaint process has been established. To measure performance, data will be provided covering the number of complaints received, the number of complaints resolved and the timeframe for resolution of complaints.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	The Department of Justice is responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met, with the assistance and cooperation of each town or city clerk and local election official.

#### **Performance Goal 4: Physical Accessibility**

One of the primary goals of HAVA is to improve accessibility of the voting process. This goal is to monitor and report the level of compliance with the physical accessibility standards.

Performance measure 4.	Towns and cities will report compliance with accessibility Requirements set forth in a checklist. For those polling places that are not in compliance, local election officials will be asked to list the number of registered voters, reason for non-compliance, and the steps taken to bring polling place into compliance.
Timetable	January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004, biennially thereafter.
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	A checklist containing measures of accessibility has been developed relying on State law, the State Constitution and advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force. Success will be measured by compliance with the law on physical accessibility. Cities and towns will describe measures taken to bring inaccessible polling places into compliance.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	Attorney General; Secretary of State; Selectmen.

Performance measure 4.	The Secretary of State, Attorney General and the Governor's Commission on Disability, using internal staff and trained volunteers, conducted an inspection of 95% of all polling places in New Hampshire on the date of the presidential primary in 2004. Additional polling places were evaluated in November, 2004. Compliance with accessibility laws will continue to be assessed and remediation of deficiencies has been and will continue to be ordered, as appropriate.
Timetable	January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2004, and biennially thereafter
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	Polling places are scored for compliance with all applicable accessibility laws. Disability access compliance instruments currently in use by the Governor's Commission on Disability/Attorney General are used.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	Attorney General; Secretary of State; Selectmen.

## Performance Goal 5: Voter Education

Measuring the success of voter education is more complicated than just measuring voter participation. Variables that dictate voter participation range from weather, uncontested races, and controversial ballot measures, causing highly subjective results.

Performance measure 5.a	<p>With respect to the voter registration of each town and city, the following information will be measured by direct observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of public service announcements</li> <li>• Compliance with the statutory information posting requirements.</li> <li>• Number of voter education and voter outreach initiatives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Description</li> <li>○ Estimated costs</li> <li>○ Participation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Timetable	November, 2006 and biennially thereafter

Description of the criteria used to measure performance	The information will summarize the voter outreach and voter education methods employed by the State and each town and city. The cities and towns, with the cooperation of the State, already provide some voter education. By the 2004 Federal Election, additional steps will be taken to ensure voter knowledge of changes in voter registration and voting caused by this act. These steps will be incorporated into the State election procedures manual. The cities and towns will include details of their efforts in the report they file with the Secretary of State certifying their election results and process. Success will be local compliance with the State election procedures manual sections on voter education.
Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Voter Education Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	The Secretary of State, the town and city clerks and other local election officials are all responsible for ensuring the success of voter education. However, the Secretary of State is responsible for the success of all statewide coordinated efforts for voter education.

## Performance Goal 6: Election Official Training

Election official training results in positive experiences and smooth elections for voters and the State of New Hampshire. The performance goal is to measure election official training in respect to HAVA.

Performance measure 6.a	<p>With respect to the voter registration of each town and city, the following information will be collected to measure election official training performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage of people who are authorized to receive voter register applications who have received training.</li> <li>• The percentage of people who serve as an election official at a polling place who have received training. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ % trained directly by State trainers</li> <li>○ % trained by other local election officials</li> <li>○ % trained by other means (video, website interactive, CD ROM)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Timetable	Training completed by December 31, 2003, November, 2006 and biennially thereafter
Description of the criteria used to measure performance	Completion of training. The cities and towns, with the cooperation of the State, already provide some election official training. By the 2004 and 2006 Federal election, additional steps will be taken to ensure election official knowledge of changes in voter registration and voting as it relates to HAVA.

Process used to develop the criteria	The Attorney General and the Secretary of State adopted this criteria based on advice from the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Election Officials (Poll Workers) Task Force.
Description of official to be held responsible for ensuring each performance goal is met	The Secretary of State is responsible for election official training and reporting, as well as the responsibility of establishing the guidelines, reporting requirements and ultimately the success of this performance measure. Each moderator shall ensure poll workers receive appropriate training.

## **Section 9: Administrative Complaint Procedures**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(9) A description of the uniform, nondiscriminatory State-based administrative complaint procedures in effect under Section 402.**

New Hampshire has established administrative complaint procedures that comply with HAVA. The New Hampshire Department of Justice ("NHDOJ") is designated to receive administrative complaints. The NHDOJ established a 1-800 number, an internet/e-mail address and a web site for individuals to initiate the process of filing an administrative complaint.

Administrative complaints related to future or ongoing conduct, for example denial of registration or voting on election day, will be immediately assigned to an Assistant Attorney General or paralegal who will make all reasonable efforts to determine if the complaint is valid and if so to correct the situation prior to the close of the pertinent polling place.

All complaints are investigated under the supervision of an Assistant Attorney General. Formal administrative complaints of HAVA Title III violations, those received in writing that are properly notarized, will be assigned to an Assistant Attorney General. The Attorney General will appoint a hearing officer to conduct the hearings required by HAVA. Legislation adopted in 2003 authorized the Attorney General to establish this administrative complaint procedure and established that the Ballot Law Commission shall serve as the alternative dispute resolution body. If, within the timeframe required by HAVA, the Attorney General does not resolve the complaint, the complainant will be entitled to bring the matter to the Ballot Law Commission for resolution.

### **I. Election Law Violation Complaint Procedure**

#### **A. Filing a Complaint**

Anyone may report alleged violations of State or Federal election laws subject to enforcement by the Attorney General by submitting a completed Election Law Complaint Form.

The Election Law Complaint Form shall:

(1) Be written legibly and signed by the complainant;

(a) If the complaint relates to a violation of a right established by Title III of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the complaint must be sworn to by the complainant in front of a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.



(b) The Attorney General's Office and the Secretary of State's Office will provide Notary Public or Justice of the Peace services for an Election Law Complaint Form free of charge. Town Clerks, City Clerks, and other public officials who are Notaries Public or Justices of the Peace are encouraged to provide their services free of charge for the purpose of filing an Election Law Complaint Form.

(2) Contain a statement that an election official, a town/city/village district, a candidate, a political committee, an individual, or a corporation has violated a State election law or Federal election law subject to enforcement by the Attorney General and, if known, the requirement, statute, or regulation that has been violated;

(3) Contain a statement of the facts on which the complaint is based;

(4) Allege a violation that occurred not more than one year prior to the date the complaint is being submitted, unless a longer period is reasonable because the violation is continuing; and

(5) Identify by name, address, and phone number any known witnesses or other victims.

Any written communication satisfying the requirements set forth above shall constitute a complaint for the purposes of these procedures.

Complaints shall be mailed, faxed, or delivered to:

Attorney General  
Civil Bureau  
33 Capital Street  
Concord, NH 03301  
Fax (603) 271-2110

Complaints shall be considered filed on the date that they are received at the Attorney General's Office.

## **B. Investigation**

The Attorney General or his designee will evaluate each complaint.

If the complaint does not state a violation of any State or Federal election law subject to enforcement by the Attorney General, the complainant and the subject(s) of the complaint shall be notified in writing.

If the complaint alleges a violation of any State or Federal election law subject to enforcement by the Attorney General, an inquiry shall be initiated.

Unless the nature of the allegation makes doing so inappropriate, an initial step in the inquiry will be to notify the subject of the complaint and afford the subject an opportunity to provide a response to the complaint.

The Attorney General's Office will publicly neither confirm nor deny the receipt of a complaint nor the existence of an investigation, unless doing so is deemed necessary to gather information or alert the public to a preventable hazard.

If the subject of the complaint elects to provide a response, upon receipt of the response, the complaint and response will be evaluated to determine if an investigation is necessary to resolve the complaint.

**Complaints shall be resolved in one of the following ways:**

- Criminal Prosecution – If a criminal penalty exists for the election law violation and the evidence and circumstances warrant criminal prosecution, the Attorney General, directly or through a County Attorney or Police Prosecutor, will prosecute the alleged offender.
- Civil Prosecution – If a civil penalty exists for the election law violation and the evidence and circumstances warrant imposition of a civil penalty, the Attorney General will pursue imposition of a civil penalty in accordance with applicable law.
- Cease and Desist Order – If the election law authorizes the Attorney General to issue a Cease and Desist Order and the evidence and circumstances warrant issuance of a Cease and Desist Order, the Attorney General will pursue issuance of a Cease and Desist Order in accordance with applicable law.
- Written Warning – If the election law does not provide for any penalty or if the evidence and circumstances support a conclusion that wrongdoing occurred, but the evidence and circumstances do not support or warrant a criminal prosecution, a civil penalty, or a cease and desist order, the Attorney General will issue a written warning if warranted.
- Closure Letter with Recommendations – If the evidence and circumstances do not warrant any of the above actions, but the Attorney General concludes that the subjects of the complaint failed to follow recommendations issued by the Secretary of State or the Attorney General or recognized best practices, the Attorney General may issue a Closure Letter to the subject of the complaint with recommendations for best practices.
- Closure Letter, Complaint Unfounded - If the evidence and circumstances support the conclusion that the subject of the complaint did not violate any election laws and followed the published recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the Attorney General will issue a Closure Letter declaring the complaint unfounded.

If the complaint involves a violation of a right established by Title III of the Help America Vote Act and the Attorney General determines that the complaint will be resolved by a criminal prosecution or civil penalty, the complainant shall be notified and afforded an opportunity to attend any public court sessions held to resolve the complaint.

If the complaint involves a violation of a right established by Title III of the Help America Vote Act and the Attorney General determines that the complaint will be resolved by a Cease and Desist Order, a Written Warning, Closure Letter with Recommendations or Closure Letter Complaint Unfounded, the complainant shall be issued a copy of the closure letter.

The complainant and the subject of the complaint shall have a right to request a hearing on the record before a hearing officer appointed by the Attorney General. The purpose of the hearing will be to afford the complainant, the subject, and the Assistant Attorney General who handled the matter to present evidence and arguments supporting resolution or arguing for an alternative resolution.

## **C. Hearing Process**

Notice – The complainant or the subject of the complaint must file a written notice challenging the resolution with the Attorney General within 30 days of the date on which the documents announcing the resolution of the complaint are issued.

The Attorney General shall appoint a hearing officer who shall be a senior member of the Attorney General's Office who was not previously involved in any way in the investigation of the complaint, or a private attorney.

The Hearing Officer shall schedule a hearing within 30 days of the receipt by the Attorney General's Office of the written request for a hearing.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a notice of hearing that includes:

- Parties' names and addresses;
- Date, time, and location of hearing;
- Statute(s) in question;
- A copy of the Cease and Desist Order, Written Warning, Closure letter with Recommendations or Closure letter concluding the matter was unfounded;
- A copy of the notice filed challenging the resolution;
- The consequence for failure to appear at the hearing as prescribed below; and

- The right of the parties to be represented by counsel at the hearing at their own expense.

The Hearing Officer shall issue a recommendation to the Attorney General either proposing a different resolution or affirming the previously issued resolution.

### **Hearing Record –**

The Attorney General shall cause the hearing to be recorded verbatim, and the recordings shall become part of the record.

The Hearing Officer shall include in the record any documents submitted, and accepted as relevant, by the parties during the hearing.

**Procedural Rules –** The hearing shall be conducted in conformance with Administrative Rules Chapter JUS 800.

**Burden -** Unless otherwise specified by law, the burden of proof shall be on the party challenging the original resolution.

**Adjournment, Postponement, or Continuance -** Adjournment, postponement, or continuance shall be directed, granted, or ordered for good cause shown, which shall include prejudice due to the inability of counsel or a critical witness to attend unless such inability is due to action or inaction on the part of the party. Notice of adjournment, postponement, or continuance shall be sent to all affected parties.

**Failure to Request Continuance or Postponement, or to Appear -** Failure to appear at any scheduled hearing, or to request for good cause a postponement or continuance of the hearing in advance thereof, shall be deemed to be a withdrawal of the complaint or waiver of right to be heard, as the case may be, and the challenge shall be closed, dismissed or a decision rendered.

Resolutions of complaints shall be made no later than 90 days from the receipt of the complaint (as required by 42 U.S.C. §15512(a)(2)(H)), unless the complainant has agreed to an extension.

If the complaint is not resolved in 90 days, upon receipt of a written request from the complaint the matter shall be submitted to the Ballot Law Commission.

**II. Complaint Form** – The Election Law Complaint Form is a separate document:

**COMPLAINANT INFORMATION**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSON, CANDIDATE, POLITICAL COMMITTEE, ELECTION OFFICIAL, TOWN,  
CITY, OR VILLAGE DISTRICT AGAINST WHOM COMPLAINT IS BROUGHT**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Location of Violation \_\_\_\_\_

Date and Time of Violation \_\_\_\_\_

Please explain the basis for your complaint. If necessary, attach additional sheets.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Names and phone numbers of witnesses or other victims:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal Statute you believe was violated (if known)

\_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE**

By signing and filing this complaint, you are stating under penalty of law that the information you are providing is true and correct to the best of your knowledge.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Below For *Federal Title III* Complaints ONLY:

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

\_\_\_\_\_, ss

On the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ before me, \_\_\_\_\_ (*Print name of Notary Public/Justice of the Peace*), the undersigned officer, appeared \_\_\_\_\_, (*Print name of person whose signature is being notarized*) (known to me) (or satisfactorily proven)(*circle one*) to be the person whose name appears above, and s/he subscribed his/her name to the foregoing complaint and swore that the facts contained in this Affidavit are true to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

My Commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public/Justice of the Peace  
(*seal*)

## Section 10: How Title I payments will be spent

### Effect of Title I Payments

If the State received any payment under title I, a description of how such payment will affect the activities proposed to be carried out under the plan, including the amount of funds available for such activities. -- HAVA Section 254 (a) (10)

### Section 101. Payments to States for activities to improve administration of elections.

New Hampshire is eligible for and has received \$5 million under Section 101. It is anticipated that these funds will be used for implementation and maintenance for activities to meet the requirements below. However, the State may decide to transfer funds between the accounts below:

301: Voting systems, including associated expenditures .....	\$2,650,000
303: SVRS, including associated expenditures.....	990,000
254(3), 301, 302, 303: Voter education, election official training .....	30,000
402: Administrative complaint procedure .....	30,000
Rent, prepaid rent, and building operating expenses (allocated to Voting Systems and SVRS) .....	1,000,000
Physical accessibility of polling places (up to).....	20,000
<u>Program Management.....</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Total .....	\$5,000,000

Any activities carried out under the Plan will be aimed at improving the administration of elections for Federal office, and the election process as a whole. Subsequently, all activities undertaken by the Division with Title I monies will comply with the requirements under Title III.

Upon receipt of Title I monies, it is the intent of the Secretary of State to use the funds for one or more of the following:

#### A. Section 301: Improving, acquiring, leasing, modifying or replacing voting systems and technology and methods for casting and counting votes. Establishing voting system standards.

- Establish management staff to plan, implement and manage the programs required for HAVA compliance.

- The Department of State will undertake studies and analysis and hire consultants as required to prepare a Request for Proposal for the purchase of voting systems accessible to the disabled for each polling place in the State and integrated with existing voting systems.
- The State will induce vendors to develop test sites to permit evaluation.
- Purchase accessible voting systems and voting systems that interface with the selected voting systems, with a goal of integrated ballot production, ballot marking, and ballot counting.
- Engage town and city clerks, supervisors of the checklist, moderators, selectmen, town administrators, and town and city information technology professionals to help plan implementation, to test the systems, and assist in quality control.
- Configure and proof ballots and enable users to configure and proof ballots
- Test voting systems and enable users to test voting systems
- Educate voters concerning voting procedures, voting rights, and voting technology.
- Train election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers.
- Develop improved training systems with the goals of training more election officials and poll workers close to the election.
- Establish voting system standards consistent with HAVA Section 301.

#### **B. Section 303: Planning, designing the statewide centralized database system**

- Conduct studies and analysis as required to prepare for Request for Proposal for statewide centralized database system.
- Establish management staff to plan, implement and manage the programs required for HAVA compliance.
- Engage town and city clerks or supervisors of the checklist to help plan implementation, to test the systems, and assist in quality control. The process and personnel to be used for data entry will be designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the statewide database and will recognize the authority of the supervisors of the checklist to make all final determinations as to entering or deleting any person from the checklist.
- Acquire, implement, maintain and support the SVRS.



- Educate voters concerning voting procedures, voting rights, and voting technology. A preliminary investment is needed to increase voter outreach through voter education and public service announcements. Modifications of the Department of State forms, web site, free-access system and training materials used by voters are necessary to comply with the Act.
- Develop improved training systems with the goals of training more election officials and poll workers close to the election about changes in election law, registration requirements, etc.
- Train election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers.

**C. Section 402: Enhance usability of established administrative complaint procedures.**

- The existing web site, which provides downloadable and printable complaint forms, will be enhanced to provide on-line preliminary filing of complaints and printing of the completed form for signature, notarization, and submission.
- Provide public education on the availability of the complaint procedure including public service announcements and posters at each polling place.

## **Section 11: Plan Management**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(11) How the State will conduct ongoing management of the plan except that the State may not make any material change in the administration of the plan unless the change**

**(A) is developed and published in the Federal Register in accordance with Section 255 in the same manner as the State plan;**

**(B) is subject to public notice and comment in accordance with Section 256 in the same manner as the State plan; and**

**(C) takes effect only after the expiration of the 30-day period which begins on the date the change is published in the Federal Register in accordance with subparagraph (A).**

The Secretary of State will manage the implementation of the New Hampshire State Plan in the manner described elsewhere in this document. New Hampshire will not make any material changes in the administration of the plan unless the change is adopted in conformance with the requirements for changes set forth in Section 254 (a)(11) of HAVA.

- The Secretary of State shall conduct meetings with the HAVA State Plan Committee and Task Forces as necessary to review standards and assess progress in meeting the goals and objectives of the HAVA State Plan.
- The Secretary of State, with the cooperation of the HAVA State Plan Committee and HAVA Task Forces will comply with HAVA deadlines for submitting HAVA State plans in subsequent years.
- The Secretary of State will comply with State planning requirements for implementing new information technology.

## Section 12: How the Plan Reflects Changes from the Previous Year

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(12) In the case of a State with a State plan in effect under this subtitle during the previous fiscal year, a description of how the plan reflects changes from the State plan for the previous fiscal year and of how the State succeeded in carrying out the State plan for such previous fiscal year.**

This State Plan is the State Plan required under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). This section will be updated in the next fiscal year, reflecting changes to the State Plan, as well as a summary of the 2004 successes.

A description of how the 2005 State Plan reflects changes from the State Plan for the previous fiscal year can be obtained upon request to the Secretary of State.

### Performance Goal 1: Voting Accessibility

#### Achievements through September 30, 2004:

1) The Secretary of State invited members of the disabilities community to serve on the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force.

2) The Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force held the following meetings:

#### Meetings during fiscal year October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003:

March 14, 2003	Identify mission, vision, goals, and objectives
March 28, 2003	Clarify mission, vision, goals and objectives
April 15, 2003	Voting Systems Trade Fair to permit vendors to demonstrate products
May 22, 2003	Establish calendar for future meetings and review findings

#### Meetings during fiscal year October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004:

October 24, 2003	Establish priorities for allocation of accessibility funds and survey of polling place accessibility
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November 21, 2003                      Refine polling place accessibility survey data

June 24, 2004                        Voting system procurement  
Election official training

3) The Department of State and Attorney General conducted moderators training sessions to discuss polling place accessibility and accessible voting booths.

4) The Departments of State and Justice held two public hearings on August 19, 2003 in Concord and August 28, 2003 in North Conway, and one public hearing, on September 1, 2004 in Concord, and recorded public comments about accessible voting systems and polling place accessibility.

5) Department of State staff collected voting system RFPs from other states to research issues relating to purchasing voting systems.

6) Department of State staff researched voting issues and monitored the establishment and appointment of the Technical Guidelines Development Committee of the Elections Assistance Commission.

7) Department of State staff drafted a Request for Information (RFI) for the procurement of accessible voting systems.

8) On September 1, 2004, the Department of State met in the Massachusetts State House in Boston with staff from the Departments of State from Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to discuss joint goals and issues in the acquisition of voting systems. It circulated the RFI drafts among the New England states.

9) Department of State staff attended semiannual conventions of the National Association of State Election Directors (NASED) and the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) and learned about other states' experiences in acquiring voting systems.

10) Staff allocation to voting accessibility:

(a) The Department of State has assigned responsibility for voting accessibility to Thomas Manning, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Manning devoted 20% of his time from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

(b) The Department of State has assigned Anthony Stevens, Assistant Secretary of State as HAVA coordinator. Mr. Stevens devoted 25% of his time to Voting Accessibility from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

(c) Orville B. Fitch II, Senior Assistant Attorney General, devoted 22% of his HAVA time to Voting Accessibility using Voting Systems from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

## **Performance Goal 2: Statewide Voter Registration System (“SVRS”)**

### **Achievements through September 30, 2004:**

- 1) In early 2003, the Department of State conducted two HAVA informational sessions for the state legislature and received feedback from the Legislature.
- 2) Secretary of State appointed end users – town and city clerks and supervisors of the checklist – to serve on the HAVA State Plan Committee and Statewide Voter Registration Task Force.
- 3) The Voter Registration Database Task Force, appointed by the Secretary of State, conducted several planning sessions involving a broad range of end users.

### **Meetings during Fiscal Year October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003:**

February 28, 2003	Identify mission, vision, goals, objectives for SVRS
March 7, 2003	Clarify the mission, vision, goals, and objectives for SVRS; begin to develop measurements.
May 1, 2003	Reviewed plans for the SVRS during a review of the Preliminary HAVA State Plan.
June 23, 2003	Reviewed plans for the SVRS during a review of the Preliminary HAVA State Plan.

### **Meeting during Fiscal Year October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004:**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| April 8, 2004 | Conducted meeting of Statewide Voter Registration Advisory Committee in anticipation of release of RFP |
|---------------|--|
- 4) During the 2003 Legislative session, the Legislature adopted House Bill 577 to achieve HAVA compliance, establishing the HAVA election fund, authorizing SVRS, and establishing a state-local connectivity requirement.
  - 5) During the 2003 Legislative session, the Legislature adopted House Bill 627 to achieve HAVA compliance, changing voter forms and clarifying the definition of voter domicile.
  - 6) The Departments of State and Justice held public hearings on August 19, 2003 in Concord, and August 28, 2003 in North Conway, and on September 1, 2004 in Concord recording public comments about voter registration, new forms required by HAVA and the statewide voter registration database.

- 7) The Department of State collected other states' RFPs and RFIs and database planning documents to leverage off existing analysis and experiences of other states.
- 8) The Department of State interviewed other states' staff to ascertain potential scope of project and system design vendor capabilities.
- 9) The Department of State interviewed vendors, and viewed vendor demos to ascertain scope and determine vendor capabilities.
- 10) The Departments of State and Justice published the expanded Election Procedures Manual and distributed it to approximately four thousand local election officials. It described a uniform method to comply with state and federal legislation that established new forms, policies and protocols affecting voter registration. The manual was incorporated into the election officers training.
- 11) On June 13, 2003 and between September 1 and November 10, 2003, the Departments of State and Justice held 23 election official training sessions throughout the state, presented to a total of about 1500 local election officials. Key components of the above training were a thorough presentation on changes in domicile laws, new voter registration forms and protocols resulting from HAVA, and establishing expectations for the voter registration database.
- 12) Planning for the Town and City clerks meeting in October, 2004, the Department of State calculated costs and estimated payments to towns and cities to reimburse them for costs incurred due to HAVA - for supplying voter registration data to begin the data conversion, and for converting to the new voter registration forms required by HAVA.
- 13) On April 15, 2004, the Department of State released the RFP for SVRS.
- 14) On June 9, 2004, the Department of State conducted a meeting of village districts throughout the state to identify their needs regarding SVRS.
- 15) On June 21, 2004, the Department of State received responses to the SVRS RFP and began the evaluation process.
- 16) In July, 2004, the SVRS evaluation team listened to oral presentations of vendors responding to the SVRS RFP.
- 17) Department of State staff attended semiannual NASED and NASS conventions and listened to presentations and discussions concerning other states' voter registration systems and how they addressed challenges.
- 18) In September, 2004, the Department of State began negotiations with highest scoring vendor.
- 19) Staff allocation to the SVRS project:

(a) The Department of State has assigned project management responsibility for SVRS to Anthony Stevens, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Stevens devoted 75% of his time to the SVRS project from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

(b) The Department of State has assigned Daniel Cloutier, Assistant Secretary of State, as SVRS coordinator. Mr. Cloutier devoted 100 % of his time to SVRS activities from March 19, 2004 to September 30, 2004.

(c) Orville B. Fitch, II, Senior Assistant Attorney General, devoted 32% of his HAVA time to SVRS work from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

### **Performance Goal 3: Statewide Administrative Complaint Procedure**

#### **Achievements through September 31, 2004:**

- 1) In early 2003, the Department of State conducted two HAVA informational sessions for the Legislature and received feedback from them.
- 2) The Legislature budgeted one full-time Justice Department attorney and one assistant to enable the Department to respond quickly and appropriately to complaints.
- 3) The Secretary of State appointed representatives from the disabilities community, town and city clerks, supervisors of the checklist, moderators and the general public – to serve on the HAVA State Plan Committee and the various HAVA task forces. This broad representation would help parties to resolve any differences and establish mutually-agreed-to protocols.
- 4) The 2003 Legislature adopted House Bill 627, which clarified civil penalties for election fraud and gave the Department of Justice authority, consistent with HAVA, to establish rules to handle election-related complaints.
- 5) The Task Forces on Accessibility and Voting systems and the Statewide Voter Registration Database, appointed by the Secretary of State, conducted several planning sessions which touched on compliance issues.
- 6) The Departments of State and Justice held two public hearings, on August 19, 2003 and August 28, 2003 in different locations within the state, recorded public comments about the handling of complaints.
- 7) On June 13, 2003 and between Sept. 1 and November 10, 2003, the Departments of State and Justice held 23 election official training sessions throughout the state, presented to a total of about 1500 local election officials. The training included a section on HAVA compliance requirements.

- 8) The Election Procedure Manual, a biennial publication of the Department of State distributed to about 4,000 local election officials, was expanded to incorporate compliance issues. The manual was incorporated into the training sessions described above.
- 9) The Department of Justice hired deputy sheriffs, trained by the state, to conduct an onsite inspection of most polling places in the state on Presidential Primary day in January, 2004.
- 10) The Department of State published in the 2004 HAVA State Plan and on the Department of State website complete requirements to satisfy HAVA Section 4 compliance requirements.
- 11) In September, 2004, the Secretary of State and the Department of Justice conducted elections using the administrative complaint procedure required by HAVA Section 4.
- 12) Staff allocation for administrative complaint process:
  - (a) Orville B. Fitch, II, Senior Assistant Attorney General, has devoted 18 % of his HAVA time to establishing the HAVA-required administrative complaint process in Calendar Year 2004.
  - (b) Staff including interns and paralegals in the Department of Justice have devoted in excess of 200 hours to the administrative complaint process.

## **Performance Goal 4: Physical Accessibility**

### **Physical accessibility accomplishments through December 31, 2004:**

- 1) The Secretary of State invited members of the disabilities community to serve on the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force.
- 2) The Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force held the following meetings:

#### **Meetings during Calendar Year 2003:**

March 14, 2003	Identify mission, vision, goals, and objectives.
March 28, 2003	Clarify mission, vision, goals and objectives.
April 15, 2003	Voting Systems Trade Fair to permit vendors to demonstrate voting systems and other products that would assist voters with disabilities.
May 22, 2003	Establish calendar for future meetings and review findings.



October 24, 2003	Establish priorities for allocation of accessibility funds and survey of polling place accessibility
November 21, 2003	Refine polling place accessibility survey data

**Meetings during Calendar Year 2004:**

June 24, 2004	Review of Polling Place Accessibility Survey conducted in January, 2004. Prioritize polling place inspections. Election official training
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3) The State Plan addressed polling place accessibility in a variety of ways.

4) The Election Procedure Manual, a biennial publication of the Department of State distributed to about 4,000 local election officials, was expanded to incorporate additional accessibility issues; election official training; election official polling place self-assessment, physical onsite inspection of all polling places in the state, a section on polling place accessibility. The manual was incorporated into the training sessions described below. The manual's distribution in the last quarter of 2003 and the completion of the state-wide training was intended in part to seek the cooperation of local officials in assessing the accessibility status of their polling places by completing a self-assessment questionnaire and returning the completed questionnaire, thereby enabling the State to establish a data base on accessibility by polling place, from which any remediation efforts could begin..

5) On June 13, 2003 and from September 1, 2003 through November 10, 2003, the Departments of State and Justice conducted 23 four-hour long training sessions for election officials throughout the state. Key components of that training included:

- A thorough presentation on accessibility requirements,
- A training video on appropriate etiquette when dealing with persons with disabilities.

The training was ultimately presented to approximately 1500 local election officials.

6) As a supplement to training, the Departments of State and Justice initiated production of a video that presents physical accessibility issues for election officials. That video is currently available online at the Department of State website in both non-captioned and open-captioned formats.

7) The Department of Justice hired deputy sheriffs, trained by the state, to conduct an onsite physical accessibility inspection of every polling place in the state on Presidential Primary day in January, 2004.

8) The Departments of State and Justice compiled information and results from the accessibility survey and reported back to every jurisdiction on reported deficiencies. The State sought a formal response from each local jurisdiction that detailed how and when the physical accessibility deficiencies would be remediated.

9) On July 29, 2004, the Department of State and the Governor's Commission on Disability began onsite inspections of polling places in response to requests from local officials generated from the Department of Justice's inspection of polling places and the subsequent letters to those officials citing accessibility deficiencies. Through September 14, 2004, eighty-eight (88) local jurisdictions with more than 115 polling places and alternate polling sites were evaluated by the Department of State/Governor's Commission on Disability team. The Departments of State and Justice planned with and worked with disability advocacy groups to assist them to conduct polling place inspections.

10) Staff allocation for physical accessibility:

(a) The Department of State has assigned responsibility for physical accessibility to polling places to Thomas Manning, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Manning devoted 70% of his time to achieving physical accessibility in Calendar Year 2004.

(b) Orville B. Fitch, II, Senior Assistant Attorney General, devoted 17% of his HAVA time to achieving physical accessibility to polling places in Calendar Year 2004.

(c) Department of Justice support staff, including interns and paralegals, worked on the physical accessibility project.

## **Performance Goal 5: Voter Education**

### **Accomplishments through September 30, 2004:**

1) The Secretary of State appointed the Voter Education Task Force, which included the League of Women Voters, the American Association of Retired Persons, representatives of the disabilities community and others. It held one meeting for the purpose described:

#### **Meeting during Fiscal Year October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003:**

April 4, 2003                      Identify mission, vision, goals, objectives, and measurements to cover the portion of HAVA dealing with voter education.

2) As a supplement to training, the Departments of State and Justice produced videos that describe how to vote and present physical accessibility issues for voters and election officials. The videos are now available online at the Department of State website in both non-captioned and open-captioned formats.

## **Performance Goal 6: Election Official Training**

Costs associated with this category are allocated between Performance Goal 1 – “Voting Accessibility using Voting Systems” and Performance Goal 2 – “Statewide Voter Registration System”.

**Accomplishments through September 30, 2004:**

- 1) Secretary of State appointed potential trainers and trainees – state officials, members of the disabilities community, town and city clerks, supervisors of the checklist, and moderators – to serve on HAVA State Plan Committee and various HAVA Task Forces.
- 2) The State Plan identified election officer training as a top priority.
- 3) The Departments of State and Justice conducted the following training sessions, open to all local election officials. About 1500 local elections officials attended.

**Meetings during two Fiscal Years October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2004:**

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| June 13, 2003           | Single session, held in Concord, open to all local election officials, to explain the legislative changes and their ramifications from the 2003 Legislative Session and HAVA. |
| Sept. 1 – Nov. 10, 2003 | Twenty-two training sessions throughout the state, presented to about 1500 local election officials.  |

Key components of the above training were:

- A thorough presentation on changes in domicile laws.
- New voter registration forms required by HAVA Section 303,
- Accessibility requirements, including portions relating to HAVA Section 301, and
- A training video on appropriate etiquette when dealing with persons with disabilities, relating to HAVA Section 301.

4) The Election Procedure Manual

5) As a supplement to training, the state produced a video that would present physical accessibility issues for election officials. The video was later made available online at the Department of State website in both non-captioned and open-captioned formats.

## **Section 13: Description of the HAVA State Plan Committee**

**Sec. 254 (a) IN GENERAL - The State plan shall contain a description of each of the following:**

**(13) A description of the committee which participated in the development of the State plan in accordance with Section 255 and the procedures followed by the committee under such Section and Section 256.**

Pursuant to Section 255 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, on February 7, 2003, the chief State election official, William M. Gardner, New Hampshire Secretary of State, appointed a citizen advisory committee to help in the development of the State Plan. The citizen advisory committee, named the New Hampshire HAVA State Plan Committee, established four task forces listed below to make recommendations on their assigned subject to the HAVA State Plan Committee:

- Voter Registration Database Task Force
- Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force
- Poll Worker Education Task Force
- Voter Education Task Force

Pursuant to Section 255 of HAVA, the HAVA State Plan Committee and its task forces include the chief State election official, the election officials from the two most populous jurisdictions, other local election officials, stake holders and citizens. Committee and task force membership includes a cross-section of people from throughout New Hampshire, including representation of groups of individuals with disabilities.

On March 6, 2003, the Secretary of State established the website at <http://www.nh.gov/sos/HAVA/index.htm> as an open forum for public review and comment of the HAVA State Plan Committee meeting agendas, minutes of meetings, and back-up material for the State Plan. This information has been available for public inspection during the period that public meetings were held.

The HAVA State Plan Committee held an organizational meeting on February 7, 2003, in compliance with New Hampshire's Open Meeting Laws RSA 91-A:2, and established the four task forces above. Subsequently, the HAVA State Plan Committee's task forces held eleven public meetings and voting systems trade fair. The HAVA State Plan Committee met on May 1, 2003 and June 23, 2003 to review versions of the 2003 State Plan. On June 2, 2004, the HAVA State Plan Committee met to review and recommend changes to the 2004 State Plan. On May 27, 2005, the HAVA State Plan Committee met to review and recommend changes to the 2005 State Plan.

The State Plan has been posted on the Secretary of State's website and made available for public review and comment for a period of more than 30 days. Each year between 2003 and 2005, a statewide press release has announced the locations where the State Plan was available for public

review and comment. A public hearing on the 2004 State Plan was held on September 1, 2004 in Concord. Public hearings on the 2005 State Plan were held on June 2, 2005 in Plymouth and on June 7, 2005 in Concord. Public comments are available on the HAVA web site.

**New Hampshire State Plan Committee** membership list:

Member Name	Role in Elections
David M. Scanlan, Chair	Deputy Secretary of State
Paul R. Bergeron	Nashua City Clerk
Michael P. Dennehy	Citizen member
Christine Dupere	Candia, Town Clerk, Legislative Committee of NH City and Town Clerks Association
	New Hampshire Ballot Law Commission
Orville B. (Bud) Fitch II	Department of Justice
Hon. Natalie S. Flanagan	Atkinson, State Representative, House Committee on Election Law
Jay W. Flanders	Senate Majority Policy Director; Past Chair, Durham Supervisors of the Checklist .....
Gary R. Gilmore	Dover, Supervisor of Checklist
William M. Gardner	Secretary of State (ex-officio member)
Hon. Betty B. Hall	Brookline, State Representative
Linda S. Jette	Atkinson, Town Clerk, Executive Committee, NH City and Town Clerks Association
Leo R. Bernier (Alternate: Carol A. Johnson, Deputy City Clerk)	Manchester City Clerk
Carol A. Nadeau	Governor's Commission on Disability
Anthony B. Stevens	Assistant Secretary of State
Hon. Eric G. Stohl	Columbia, Selectman, State Representative, Coos - House Committee on Municipal and County Government
C. Donald Stritch	Auburn, Moderator; Member, Standards Board of Federal Election Assistance Commission; Past Chair, House Election Law Committee
Sarah H. Swenson	Bow, Supervisor of Checklist, Budget Committee
Peter M. Thomson	Orford, Moderator; Coordinator, Highway Safety Agency
Nancy Tobi	Lyndeboro, Citizen Member

The HAVA State Plan Committee assigned work to four task forces, which held meetings in Concord and Manchester on the dates identified below:

Statewide Voter Registration Database Task Force	December 17, 2004 December 10, 2004 January 14, 2004 December 17, 2003 November 13, 2003 October 30, 2003 March 7, 2003 February 28, 2003
Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force	April 20, 2005 March 25, 2005 June 24, 2004 November 21, 2003 October 24, 2003 April 15, 2003 (Trade Fair) March 28, 2003 March 14, 2003
Election Official (Poll Worker) Task Force	March 21, 2003
Voter Education Task Force	April 4, 2003
Statewide Voter Registration System Advisory/Evaluation Committee	April 8, 2004 June – August, 2004 (multiple evaluation sessions)
Village Districts	June 9, 2004

On April 15, 2003, the HAVA State Plan Committee and the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force hosted a Voting systems Trade Fair, which featured displays by seven vendors and the New Hampshire Association for the Blind. Attendees included the Governor, and members of the House of Representatives and its leadership, the House Election Law Committee, the Ballot Law Commission, the HAVA State Plan Committee, the Disabilities Access and Voting Systems Task Force, local election officials, and the general public.



## APPENDIX A:

### Compliance with HAVA Title III Requirements

The following chart provides a point-by-point summary of how New Hampshire will satisfy every requirement in Title III of HAVA.

Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
<b>SEC. 301. VOTING SYSTEMS STANDARDS</b>		
(a) REQUIREMENTS- Each voting system used in an election for Federal office shall meet the following requirements		
(1) IN GENERAL-		
(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the voting system (including any lever voting system, optical scanning voting system, or direct recording electronic system) shall		
(i) permit the voter to verify (in a private and independent manner) the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted;	Meets requirement.	Additional voter education and instructions planned. See 301 (a)(1)(B).



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(ii) provide the voter with the opportunity (in a private and independent manner) to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted (including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error); and	Meets requirement.	Additional voter education and instructions planned. See Section 301 (a)(1)(B).
(iii) if the voter selects votes for more than one candidate for a single office-- (I) notify the voter that the voter has selected more than one candidate for a single office on the ballot; (II) notify the voter before the ballot is cast and counted of the effect of casting multiple votes for the office; and (III) provide the voter with the opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.	Partially Meets. Non-compliant. Systems identify over-voting. Require poll workers to inform voter of the error. The Systems do not show error to voter directly.	The State will partially meet this requirement through installation of accessible voting systems. The State will require optical scanning systems to reject ballots with over votes.
(B) A State or jurisdiction that uses a paper ballot voting system, a punch card voting system, or a central count voting system (including mail-in absentee ballots and mail-in ballots), may meet the requirements of subparagraph (A)(iii) by		
(i) establishing a voter education program specific to that voting system that notifies each voter of the effect of casting multiple votes for an office; and	Partially meets requirement.	Addition voter education and instructions planned.





Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(ii) providing the voter with instructions on how to correct the ballot before it is cast and counted (including instructions on how to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error)	Meets requirement.	Additional voter education planned.
(C) The voting system shall ensure that any notification required under this paragraph preserves the privacy of the voter and the confidentiality of the ballot.	Partially Meets requirement.	Uniform use of privacy envelopes for optical scan envelopes will be required. Additional election official education is planned.
(2) AUDIT CAPACITY-		
(A) IN GENERAL- The voting system shall produce a record with an audit capacity for such system.	Meets requirement.	No action needed.
(B) MANUAL AUDIT CAPACITY-		
(i) The voting system shall produce a permanent paper record with a manual audit capacity for such system.	Meets requirement.	No action needed.
(ii) The voting system shall provide the voter with an opportunity to change the ballot or correct any error before the permanent paper record is produced.	Meets requirement.	No action needed.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(iii) The paper record produced under subparagraph (A) shall be available as an official record for any recount conducted with respect to any election in which the system is used.	Meets requirement.	No action needed.
(3) ACCESSIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES- The voting system shall-		
(A) be accessible for individuals with disabilities, including non-visual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as for other voters;	Does not meet. <b>Optech IHP</b> does not meet requirements; requires human assistance. <b>Accuvote OS ES-2000</b> does not meet requirements; requires human assistance.	Acquire at least one accessible voting system, certified to meet applicable standards, per polling place.
(B) satisfy the requirement of subparagraph (A) through the use of at least one direct recording electronic voting system or other voting system equipped for individuals with disabilities at each polling place; and	Does not meet.	Acquire at least one accessible voting system, certified to meet applicable standards, per polling place.
(C) If purchased with funds made available under title II on or after January 1, 2007, meet the voting system standards for disability access (as outlined in this paragraph).	N/A	The State plans to be fully compliant prior to January 1, 2007.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(4) ALTERNATIVE LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY- The voting system shall provide alternative language accessibility pursuant to the requirements of section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa-1a).	Currently not applicable, no New Hampshire communities are subject to the language requirement.	New Hampshire plans to purchase only accessible voting systems with a foreign language capacity.
(5) ERROR RATES- The error rate of the voting system in counting ballots (determined by taking into account only those errors which are attributable to the voting system and not attributable to an act of the voter) shall comply with the error rate standards established under section 3.2.1 of the voting systems standards issued by the Federal Election Commission which are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.	Partially meets. High degree of accuracy is supported by large volume of hand recounts.	New Hampshire will comply.
(6) UNIFORM DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A VOTE- Each State shall adopt uniform and nondiscriminatory standards that define what constitutes a vote and what will be counted as a vote for each category of voting system used in the State.	Partially Meets requirement. New Hampshire statutes and case law define what constitutes a vote. The Election Procedure Manual, "Guidelines in Determining Legal Ballots" summarizes the law, providing guidelines on what constitutes a legal vote.	New Hampshire has expanded the Election Procedure Manual guidelines for determining voter intent, consistent with State Supreme Court decisions.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
<b>SEC. 302. PROVISIONAL VOTING AND VOTING INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS.</b>		
(a) PROVISIONAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS- If an individual declares that such individual is a registered voter in the jurisdiction in which the individual desires to vote and that the individual is eligible to vote in an election for federal office, but the name of the individual does not appear on the official list of eligible voters for the polling place or an election official asserts that the individual is not eligible to vote, such individual shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot as follows:		
(1) An election official at the polling place shall notify the individual that the individual may cast a provisional ballot in that election.	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.
(2) The individual shall be permitted to cast a provisional ballot at that polling place upon the execution of a written affirmation by the individual before an election official at the polling place stating that the individual is--	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(A) a registered voter in the jurisdiction in which the individual desires to vote; and	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.
(B) eligible to vote in that election.	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.
(3) An election official at the polling place shall transmit the ballot cast by the individual or the voter information contained in the written affirmation executed by the individual under paragraph (2) to an appropriate State or local election official for prompt verification under paragraph (4).	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.
(4) If the appropriate State or local election official to whom the ballot or voter information is transmitted under paragraph (3) determines that the individual is eligible under State law to vote, the individual's provisional ballot shall be counted as a vote in that election in accordance with State law.	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(5)(A) At the time that an individual casts a provisional ballot, the appropriate State or local election official shall give the individual written information that states that any individual who casts a provisional ballot will be able to ascertain under the system established under subparagraph (B) whether the vote was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.	New Hampshire is exempt pursuant to HAVA Section 302 (a). New Hampshire's election day registration law obviates the need for provisional voting.	No action needed.
(B) The appropriate State or local election official shall establish a free access system (such as a toll-free telephone number or an Internet website) that any individual who casts a provisional ballot may access to discover whether the vote of that individual was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason that the vote was not counted.	Not applicable.	Refer to (5)(A) above.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
States described in section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b)) may meet the requirements of this subsection using voter registration procedures established under applicable State law. The appropriate State or local official shall establish and maintain reasonable procedures necessary to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of personal information collected, stored, or otherwise used by the free access system established under paragraph (5)(B). Access to information about an individual provisional ballot shall be restricted to the individual who cast the ballot.	Meets requirement.  New Hampshire is exempt from NVRA, and therefore has an exemption from the provisional voting requirement.	No action needed.
(b) VOTING INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS-		
(1) PUBLIC POSTING ON ELECTION DAY- The appropriate State or local election official shall cause voting information to be publicly posted at each polling place on the day of each election for federal office.	New Hampshire law requires posting of State statutes related to purity of elections. Partially meets requirement.	Legislation adopted in 2003 to amend this statute to include the HAVA requirements for posting Federal laws.
(2) VOTING INFORMATION DEFINED- In this section, the term 'voting information' means--		
(A) a sample version of the ballot that will be used for that election;	Meets requirement.	No action needed
(B) information regarding the date of the election and the hours during which polling places will be open;	Meets requirement.	No action needed



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(C) instructions on how to vote, including how to cast a vote and how to cast a provisional ballot;	Partially Meets.  New Hampshire is exempt from the provisional ballot requirement.	The State will enhance the voter instruction card to address over votes.
(D) instructions for mail-in registrants and first-time voters under section 303(b);	Does Not Meet. Information not included in current posting	Legislation was adopted in 2003 to amend the statutes to include the HAVA requirements for posting this information.
(E) general information on voting rights under applicable Federal and State laws, including information on the right of an individual to cast a provisional ballot and instructions on how to contact the appropriate officials if these rights are alleged to have been violated; and	Partially Meets. Need more detail for full compliance	Legislation was adopted in 2003 to amend the statutes to include the HAVA requirements for posting this information.
(F) general information on Federal and State laws regarding prohibitions on acts of fraud and misrepresentation.	Partially Meets. Federal statutes not listed on the current purity of elections posters.	Legislation was adopted in 2003 to amend the statutes to include the HAVA requirements for posting this information.





Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(c) VOTERS WHO VOTE AFTER THE POLLS CLOSE- Any individual who votes in an election for Federal office as a result of a Federal or State court order or any other order extending the time established for closing the polls by a State law in effect 10 days before the date of that election may only vote in that election by casting a provisional ballot under subsection (a). Any such ballot cast under the preceding sentence shall be separated and held apart from other provisional ballots cast by those not affected by the order.	Does not meet.	Under HAVA, these ballots must be kept separate from other provisional ballots. Legislation was adopted in 2003 to require such ballots to be counted, but to require the ballots be marked with the letters ("EH"), indicating a court had ordered "extended hours".
<b>SEC. 303. COMPUTERIZED STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION LIST REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL.</b>		
(a) COMPUTERIZED STATEWIDE VOTER REGISTRATION LIST REQUIREMENTS-		
(1) IMPLEMENTATION-		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
<p>(A) IN GENERAL- Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each State, acting through the chief State election official, shall implement, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the State level that contains the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the State and assigns a unique identifier to each legally registered voter in the State (in this subsection referred to as the computerized list), and includes the following:</p>	<p>Does Not Meet. No registration data exists in a central database. 234 towns and cities – non-uniform local systems, using different data fields, and many different applications, including paper. Official voter registration records are those maintained at the local level.</p>	<p>The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS.) Legislation adopted in 2003 establishes the necessary statutory authorization.</p>
<p>(i) The computerized list shall serve as the single system for storing and managing the official list of registered voters throughout the State.</p>	<p>Does Not Meet. Official voter registration records are those maintained at the local level. Individual checklists are submitted to State Archives after an election, but no central database is created from such lists. Checklist data is managed locally.</p>	<p>The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS. Legislation adopted in 2003 establishes the necessary statutory authorization.</p>



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(ii) The computerized list contains the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the State.	Does not meet. New Hampshire currently does not have a database that collects voter registration information at the State level.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS. Legislation adopted in 2003 establishes the necessary statutory authorization
(iii) Under the computerized list, a unique identifier is assigned to each legally registered voter in the State.	Does Not Meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(iv) The computerized list shall be coordinated with other agency databases within the State.	Does Not Meet. No direct coordinated link with the Department of Motor Vehicles. No direct coordinated link with the Division of Vital Records, although municipal clerks can obtain up-to-date death records on-line, or upon request.	Secretary of State will work with other State agencies to meet this requirement.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(v) Any election official in the State, including any local election official, may obtain immediate electronic access to the information contained in the computerized list.	Does Not Meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(vi) All voter registration information obtained by any local election official in the State shall be electronically entered into the computerized list on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to the local official.	Does Not Meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(vii) The chief State election official shall provide such support as may be required so that local election officials are able to enter information as described in clause (vi).	Does Not Meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(viii) The computerized list shall serve as the official voter registration list for the conduct of all elections for Federal office in the State.	Does Not Meet. Official list currently created and maintained at the local level.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS. Legislation adopted in 2003 establishes the necessary statutory authorization.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(B) EXCEPTION- The requirement under subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a State in which, under a State law in effect continuously on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, there is no voter registration requirement for individuals in the State with respect to elections for Federal office.	Not applicable.	
(2) COMPUTERIZED LIST MAINTENANCE-		
(A) IN GENERAL- The appropriate State or local election official shall perform list maintenance with respect to the computerized list on a regular basis as follows:		
(i) If an individual is to be removed from the computerized list, such individual shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.), including subsections (a)(4), (c)(2), (d), and (e) of section 8 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6).	Not applicable.	No action needed.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(ii) For purposes of removing names of ineligible voters from the official list of eligible voters-- (I) under section 8(a)(3)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(3)(B)), the State shall coordinate the computerized list with State agency records on felony status; and (II) by reason of the death of the registrant under section 8(a)(4)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-6(a)(4)(A)), the State shall coordinate the computerized list with State agency records on death	Partially Meets. Convictions not periodically sent to local election officials, or methodically processed against voter registration rolls. Death information database sent from Division of Vital Records to municipal clerks upon request.	SOS will work with other State agencies to meet this requirement.
(iii) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subparagraph, if a State is described in section 4(b) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-2(b)), that State shall remove the names of ineligible voters from the computerized list in accordance with State law.	Applicable to NH. State law calls for removal of names of ineligible voters at least once every ten years, but permits more "purges" if deemed necessary.	New Hampshire is a state described in 4(b) of the NVRA. New Hampshire's database purges must reflect State law requirements.
(B) CONDUCT- The list maintenance performed under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures that--		
(i) the name of each registered voter appears in the computerized list;	Does not meet.  No computerized list.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(ii) only voters who are not registered or who are not eligible to vote are removed from the computerized list; and	Does not meet. No computerized list.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(iii) duplicate names are eliminated from the computerized list.	Does not meet. Data entry methods of names not standardized. Date-of-birth not consistently entered in database field.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(3) TECHNOLOGICAL SECURITY OF COMPUTERIZED LIST- The appropriate State or local official shall provide adequate technological security measures to prevent the unauthorized access to the computerized list established under this section.	Does not meet. Each municipality establishes its own process for administering security	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(4) MINIMUM STANDARD FOR ACCURACY OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS- The State election system shall include provisions to ensure that voter registration records in the State are accurate and are updated regularly, including the following:		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(A) A system of file maintenance that makes a reasonable effort to remove registrants who are ineligible to vote from the official list of eligible voters. Under such system, consistent with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg <i>et seq.</i> ), registrants who have not responded to a notice and who have not voted in 2 consecutive general elections for Federal office shall be removed from the official list of eligible voters, except that no registrant may be removed solely by reason of a failure to vote.	Not applicable.	No action needed.
(B) Safeguards to ensure that eligible voters are not removed in error from the official list of eligible voters.	Meets.	No action needed.
(5) VERIFICATION OF VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION-		
(A) REQUIRING PROVISION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY APPLICANTS-		





Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) IN GENERAL- Except as provided in clause (ii), notwithstanding any other provision of law, an application for voter registration for an election for Federal office may not be accepted or processed by a State unless the application includes-- (I) in the case of an applicant who has been issued a current and valid driver's license, the applicant's driver's license number; or (II) in the case of any other applicant (other than an applicant to whom clause (ii) applies), the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number.	Does Not Meet. No procedures for this currently.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(ii) SPECIAL RULE FOR APPLICANTS WITHOUT DRIVER'S LICENSE OR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER- If an applicant for voter registration for an election for Federal office has not been issued a current and valid driver's license or a social security number, the State shall assign the applicant a number which will serve to identify the applicant for voter registration purposes. To the extent that the State has a computerized list in effect under this subsection and the list assigns unique identifying numbers to registrants, the number assigned under this clause shall be the unique identifying number assigned under the list.	Does Not Meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(iii) DETERMINATION OF VALIDITY OF NUMBERS PROVIDED- The State shall determine whether the information provided by an individual is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subparagraph, in accordance with State law.	Does not meet.	Legislation adopted in 2003 establishes that an applicant for registration must provide the information required by this subparagraph.
(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE OFFICIALS-		
(i) SHARING INFORMATION IN DATABASES- The chief State election official and the official responsible for the State motor vehicle authority of a State shall enter into an agreement to match information in the database of the statewide voter registration system with information in the database of the motor vehicle authority to the extent required to enable each such official to verify the accuracy of the information provided on applications for voter registration.	Does Not Meet.	SOS will work with DMV to meet this requirement.
(ii) AGREEMENTS WITH COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY- The official responsible for the State motor vehicle authority shall enter into an agreement with the Commissioner of Social Security under section 205(r)(8) of the Social Security Act (as added by subparagraph (C)).	Does not meet.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS WHO REGISTER BY MAIL-		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(1) IN GENERAL- Notwithstanding section 6(c) of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4(c)) and subject to paragraph (3), a State shall, in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, require an individual to meet the requirements of paragraph (2) if--	See below.	
(A) the individual registered to vote in a jurisdiction by mail; and	See below.	
(B)(i) the individual has not previously voted in an election for Federal office in the State; or	See below.	
(ii) the individual has not previously voted in such an election in the jurisdiction and the jurisdiction is located in a State that does not have a computerized list that complies with the requirements of subsection (a).	See below.	
(2) REQUIREMENTS-	See below.	
(A) IN GENERAL- An individual meets the requirements of this paragraph if the individual--	See below.	



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) in the case of an individual who votes in person-- (I) presents to the appropriate State or local election official a current and valid photo identification; or (II) presents to the appropriate State or local election official a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter;	Partially meets. Current voter registration and polling place voter identification procedures are established by the supervisors of the checklist in each town and city, most require proof of identity, age, citizenship and domicile.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(ii) in the case of an individual who votes by mail, submits with the ballot-- (I) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or (II) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter.	Partially meets. Current voter registration and absentee voting procedures require an affidavit that these proofs would be provided were the voter to vote in person.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(B) FAIL-SAFE VOTING-		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) IN PERSON- An individual who desires to vote in person, but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph (A)(i), may cast a provisional ballot under section 302(a).	Not applicable. As an Election Day registration state, NH is exempt from 302(a).  Provisional ballot not applicable; person may follow existing Election Day registration procedure.	An applicant for election day registration may register and vote without proofs required by (A)(i) provided they swear to required affidavit(s).
(ii) BY MAIL- An individual who desires to vote by mail but who does not meet the requirements of subparagraph (A)(ii) may cast such a ballot by mail and the ballot shall be counted as a provisional ballot in accordance with section 302(a).	Not applicable. As an Election Day registration state, NH is exempt from 302(a). Provisional balloting not applicable.	Under legislation adopted in 2003, this will result in a challenged ballot cast but not counted, unless a court determines ballot shall be counted.
(3) INAPPLICABILITY- Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of a person--		
(A) who registers to vote by mail under section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4) and submits as part of such registration either--		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) a copy of a current and valid photo identification; or	Not applicable, because New Hampshire is exempt from the NVRA.	No action needed.
(ii) a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or government document that shows the name and address of the voter;	Not applicable, because New Hampshire is exempt from the NVRA.	No action needed.
(B)(i) who registers to vote by mail under section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4) and submits with such registration either-- (I) a driver's license number; or (II) at least the last 4 digits of the individual's social security number; and	Does Not Meet. Voter registration forms and procedures are being updated to collect the appropriate numbers.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(ii) with respect to whom a State or local election official matches the information submitted under clause (i) with an existing State identification record bearing the same number, name and date of birth as provided in such registration; or	Does Not Meet. Voter registration forms and procedures being updated to require the matching of records.	The State will meet this requirement upon implementation of the SVRS.
(C) who is--		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1 et seq.);	Partially meets, New Hampshire law exempts UOCAVA voters who are qualified voters from certain pre-registration requirements.	No action needed.
(ii) provided the right to vote otherwise than in person under section 3(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (42 U.S.C. 1973ee-1(b)(2)(B)(ii)); or	Partially meets, current law allows a qualified absentee voter to register if they attest that if they registered in person they would produce the referenced proofs.	New Hampshire constitution and law requires that every polling place be accessible. New Hampshire law also allows absentee, by mail, voting by persons whose disability prevents them from coming to the polls in person.
(iii) entitled to vote otherwise than in person under any other Federal law.	N/A	The State procedure will recognize this exemption.
(4) CONTENTS OF MAIL-IN REGISTRATION FORM-		
(A) IN GENERAL- The mail voter registration form developed under section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4) shall include the following:		



Requirement	New Hampshire's Status (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	Action Planned
(i) The question 'Are you a citizen of the United States of America?' and boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether the applicant is or is not a citizen of the United States.	N/A New Hampshire is exempt from the NVRA.	No action planned.
(ii) The question 'Will you be 18 years of age on or before Election Day?' and boxes for the applicant to check to indicate whether or not the applicant will be 18 years of age or older on Election Day.	N/A	No action planned.
(iii) The statement 'If you checked 'no' in response to either of these questions, do not complete this form.'	N/A	No action planned.
(iv) A statement informing the individual that if the form is submitted by mail and the individual is registering for the first time, the appropriate information required under this section must be submitted with the mail-in registration form in order to avoid the additional identification requirements upon voting for the first time.	N/A	No action planned.





<b>Requirement</b>	<b>New Hampshire's Status</b> (Meets, Partially meets or does not meet requirements)	<b>Action Planned</b>
(B) INCOMPLETE FORMS- If an applicant for voter registration fails to answer the question included on the mail voter registration form pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i), the registrar shall notify the applicant of the failure and provide the applicant with an opportunity to complete the form in a timely manner to allow for the completion of the registration form prior to the next election for Federal office (subject to State law).	N/A.	No action planned.